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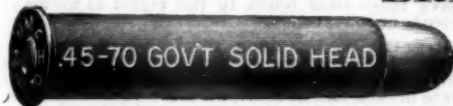
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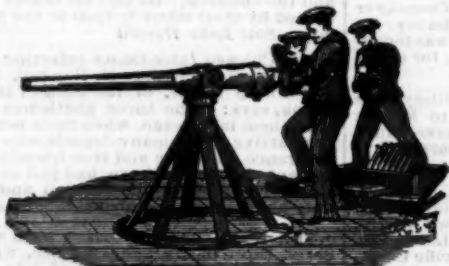
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FORT McPHERSON CRITICISED.

A CIVILIAN correspondent at Atlanta, Ga., sends us a letter criticising the improvements at Fort McPherson near that city. The grounds are, he thinks, well selected, but are not well laid out. The buildings are too much crowded, leaving the greater portion of the reservation unoccupied, and cutting and filling have not been duly calculated in leveling the grounds. The location and arrangements of the buildings do not suit him; the soldier's quarters are too near together, and cut off the view beyond from the other side of the plain and screen it from the southern breezes. He thinks they should have been wheeled in column instead of dressed in line. The roadway runs too near the rear of the officers' cottages, and no fences have been put around the back areas to enclose them, so that the kitchen yards are undivided, exposed and in common for clothes drying, and they furnish unlimited range for servants, truck-venders and the public.

The guard-house and the prison are located in close proximity to headquarters on the most conspicuous part of the post at the main entrance, and too convenient to the railway station. The headquarters themselves, are brought so far forward into the street as to leave no room for entrance steps, so that it becomes necessary to change the location of the railway to accommodate them. Grievous want of architectural skill is shown in the officers' quarters with useless expenditure as the result. They appear to have copied from northern types without attempt to adapt them to the locality or to the wants of the occupants. They show also a lack of knowledge of the wants of officers' families and the region in which they are placed. Money that might have been employed in furnishing more room in the interior has been bestowed in adorning the fronts. They are without proper cellars, the space under the houses having been in some cases actually filled up instead of being left open for storage. As our correspondent very truly says, "No dwelling house ever covers more ground than can be advantageously utilized for cellar room." This lack of cellar room is also shown in the soldiers' quarters. The houses that have the most elaborate fronts are the most contracted in plan; as there are no large closets for storing trunks, these must be put in the chambers or halls, though the little press closets are very good of their kind. The houses of the plainer design are deficient in sleeping accommodations, as those have found to their cost who have most religiously observed the divine command, "to increase and multiply and replenish the earth." The kitchen and laundry accommodations are excellent, or would be if it was not necessary to occupy these laundries for servants' sleeping apartments. The prominent defects, it appears, are want of sleeping rooms, closets and the cellars, which could have been supplied without additional cost by using the earth for filling around the houses.

We give these criticisms for what they are worth, as they may serve for guidance in the erection of other posts. How true they are we cannot say, but we do not think that the necessity for making use of professional skill in laying out the grounds of Army posts, planning the buildings, etc., is sufficiently understood. No money can be so well expended as that devoted to obtaining the very best professional service the country offers for laying out this sort of work. It saves money in the beginning, it increases comfort and content in the end. Amateur architects and builders are as much out of place in the Army as amateur soldiers, doctors or engineers. The man who thinks he can build a house, or lay out grounds, without proper training for this work, has as much to learn as the man who imagines he can properly handle a battalion without understanding the tactics. The merit of these remarks lies wholly in their application.

THE Army may look for the breaking up of a number of small posts during the present spring and coming summer. The work of enlarging old and building new posts is going bravely on and the idea of concentration still prevails at the War Office. The Commanding General has designated a number of small posts which he believes can be abandoned without detriment to the public service, and the Secretary of War is now considering the matter. Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty.; Fort Elliott, Texas; Fort Lewis, Colo.; Fort Maginnis, Mont., and Fort Union, N. M., are understood to be included in the list under consideration. There is, of course, a great deal of local influence at work to offset the military reasons given by General Schofield for the abandonment of these posts, but his recommendations will, in all probability, prevail. Division commanders will be authorized to provide for the disposition of the troops at the posts named when the order is finally issued for their abandonment.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN E. S. CHAPIN, 15th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Pembina, is a recent visitor in St. Paul.

MAJOR JOHN V. FUREY, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, visited friends in Washington this week.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., visited friends at Governor's Island, N. Y., on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN GREGORY BARRETT, JR., 10th U. S. Infantry, is looking up recruits at Parkersburg, West Va.

LIEUTENANT WERT ROBINSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Sunday to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SANFORD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

CAPTAIN J. M. THOMPSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor this week to Providence, R. I., on recruiting duty.

MAJOR J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., will return to Governor's Island early next week from a visit to Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT A. C. MACOMB, 5th U. S. Cavalry, expected to leave Fort Reno, I. T., this week on a month's leave.

COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Monday from a short leave.

ADJUTANT CHARLES BYRNE, 6th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday to be absent for a week.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., of New Haven, is reported as in better health although not able to go out very much.

QUARTERMASTER GRANGER ADAMS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Wednesday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANSON MILLS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on special duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, is spending a few weeks on leave.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week from a visit to Philadelphia.

MAJOR WM. SINCLAIR, 2d U. S. Artillery, commandant at Fort Warren, Mass., paid a visit to old friends at Fort Adams, R. I., this week.

The engagement of Miss Julia Benton, sister of Lieut. James W. Benton, 9th Cavalry, to Assistant Surgeon William M. Suter, U. S. A., is announced.

CAPTAIN LEWIS JOHNSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, has joined the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion by transfer from the Kansas Commandery.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., has been elected president of the "Fort Niobrara Men and Social Club," recently organized by the officers at that post.

CAPTAIN W. H. CORBUSIER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., lately at Fort Lewis, has been quite ill, and is now at Fort Leavenworth undergoing medical treatment.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LASSITER, 5th U. S. Artillery, is expected to arrive at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., next week, from New Orleans, for duty with Day's battery.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES BYRNE, U. S. A., has succeeded Lieut. B. A. Byrne, as regimental adjutant, 6th U. S. Infantry. The new incumbent has over 13 years service and is an experienced officer.

CAPTAIN H. C. CARBAUGH, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carbaugh, have arrived in San Antonio, and received a hearty welcome. Captain Carbaugh has taken charge of legal matters in the Dept. of Texas.

COLONEL E. P. VOLLEM, U. S. A., will preside over a board of medical officers soon to meet at the Army building to examine aspirants for commissions in the Medical Department of the Army.

At the monthly meeting of the United Service Club, 44 West 25th street, on Saturday evening, April 10, at 8 o'clock, Gen. Horatio C. King will read a paper entitled "From City Point to Appomattox."

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., was designated to command the troops at the grand review to be held in Washington, April 11, in honor of the delegates composing the International American Conference.

CAPTAIN J. H. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, now at Fort Hamilton, will, under the recent orders of General Miles, be the commandant at Fort Mason, Cal., when the regiment arrives at the Pacific Coast.

The General Court-martial sitting at Vancouver Barracks for the trial of Lieut. E. L. Bailey, 4th U. S. Infantry, and which had adjourned, was reconvened by General John Gibbon, March 31, for a further consideration of the case.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ELLIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, was married April 7, at West Philadelphia, to Miss S. Clark Lauderdale. The married couple have joined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, preparatory to starting early in May for the Pacific Coast.

COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER, 5th U. S. Artillery, will not go to San Francisco with his regiment, but to his home to await retirement at his own desire. This will leave the 5th in command of Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Graham on its arrival on the Pacific Coast. Lieut. Col. L. L. Livingston, 3d, will succeed to the colonelcy of the 5th on the retirement of Col. Piper.

CHAPLAIN PARKER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Parker, of Fort Riley, have gone down to Lawrence to hear George Kennan lecture. Some years ago Chaplain Parker placed his private cabinet, comprising about 3,000 specimens, in the State University at Lawrence, and he wishes to look after their arrangement in the collections of Snow Hall. — Junction City Tribune.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., and Miss Josie Perry, of San Francisco, are expected East on a visit at an early date.

The address of 1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia, 5th U. S. Artillery, after this week will be care of U. S. Legation, Rome, Italy.

LIEUTENANT G. LEROY IRWIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Thursday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT S. STURGIS, 1st U. S. Artillery, was expected to join this week at West Point, N. Y., from San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT E. J. SPENCER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately visiting at Lynn, Mass., has had his leave extended two months.

The will of the late Gen. Robert C. Schenck makes "his good and dear daughters," Elizabeth, Julia and Sally Schenck, his executors.

LIEUTENANT IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on leave at Denver, Col., for some time past, has left the Service by resignation.

Mrs. SMITH, wife of Lieut. E. V. Smith, 3d U. S. Infantry, is visiting her parents, Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. A., and Mrs. Young, at Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN D. P. BURNHAM, 15th U. S. Infantry, visiting at Carbondale, Pa., will join his company at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., in a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT C. G. AYRES, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has been visiting in Washington for some time past, will shortly join his troop at Fort Bayard, N. M.

LIEUTENANT F. H. FRENCH, 19th U. S. Infantry, has left San Antonio on a month's leave preparatory to joining his company at its new station, Fort Porter, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Riley, is on a few weeks' visit to his parents at Governor's Island, Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tompkins.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL J. C. KELTON, U. S. A., was prevented by sickness from attending the review, etc., of the 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last.

LIEUTENANT HENRY K. ROBINSON, 4th U. S. Infantry, is to establish a temporary recruiting rendezvous at Columbus, Indiana, with a view to securing likely young Indians for Army service.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences on Tuesday evening, April 8, Lieut. F. M. M. Beall, signal officer, U. S. A., presented a paper: "The Recent Cyclone and its Attending Tornadoes."

The New York Herald in an illustrated account of the "Student Soldiers at the Garden City, (L. I.) Military School," pays many compliments to the efficiency of the instructor, Lieut. M. F. Walz, 12th U. S. Infantry.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. D. MCKNIGHT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been on duty at the Fort Leavenworth School since November, 1887, will leave there soon much to the regret of his many friends at that station.

CAPTAIN W. L. COUCH, the leader of the Oklahoma "boomers," was shot in the leg at Oklahoma City, April 4, by J. C. Adams. Both bones in front were broken and he is crippled for life. The cause of the trouble was a dispute over a claim.

The General Court-martial at Fort Porter, N. Y., for the trial of 1st Lieut. S. A. Dyer, 23d U. S. Infantry, concluded the case on Thursday. The gist of the charges is said to be certain financial transactions of the accused officer. The proceedings have gone to Maj. Gen. Howard.

CORPORAL HENRY J. HUNT, Co. "I," 14th U. S. Infantry, a son of the late Colonel Lewis Cass Hunt, of that regiment, and a nephew of the late General Henry J. Hunt, appeared this week before a board of officers at Fort Leavenworth to be examined as to his qualifications for a commission.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE LE ROY BROWN, 11th U. S. Infantry, detailed as A. A. G., National Guard of Delaware, is a valuable officer, and is doing all he can to stimulate a healthy rivalry among the different organizations of the State, in matters of drill, soldierly acumen, care of public property and armories.

A WASHINGTON gossip writes: "The marriage of Miss Margaret Blaine and Walter Damrosch of New York, will take place April 17. The marriage of Miss Rosecrans, daughter of Gen. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, to Gov. Toole of Montana, will probably be the next, as the bride-expectant is now in New York getting her trousseau."

CHAPLAIN B. C. HAMMOND, U. S. A., at Fort Douglas the past three years, is ordered to Fort Apache, Arizona. Chaplain Hammond had done good work at Fort Douglas, having had charge of the church, Sunday schools and schools for the enlisted men and the children. He and his family will be greatly missed by their many friends at the fort and in the city. — Salt Lake Herald.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean referring to the departure of Captains George M. Randall, C. S. Roberts, and Philip Reade, of the Staff of the late General Crook, says: "The three gentlemen will leave behind them in Chicago, when their periods of departure arrive, very many friends who will regret the severance of warm and true friendships. By Sept. 1, Capt. Reade will have had just about four years stay here, but Captains Randall and Roberts have only had a sojourn of about eight months."

The New York Sun has a good word to say for Sergt. Dunn of the Signal Service, whom Louisianians have been pitching into of late. Sergt. Dunn, says our contemporary, makes mistakes sometimes, but he always has a good explanation to offer afterwards; and it is proper to say that whenever it is a question as to which way the weather is going to jump, people in this neighborhood would rather have Dunn's opinion than that of General Greeley, or of Capt. Dunwoody, or any other person, prophet, frog, or groundhog in the Washington establishment.

SECOND LIEUTENANT W. M. SWAINE, 22d U. S. Inf., of Fort Keogh, is expected East next week on a short leave.

CAPTAIN A. S. POLHEMUS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Friday from a short leave.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., visited friends in New York city this week.

LIEUTENANT J. E. McMAHON, 4th U. S. Art., returned to St. Augustine, Fla., on Thursday, from a trip to Jacksonville.

ASSISTANT SURGEON N. S. JARVIS, U. S. A., now on leave, is expected to rejoin at Camp Wade, I. T., about the end of April.

CAPTAIN W. L. KNEEDLER, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, has arrived at Jackson Barracks, La., and taken charge of medical matters at that post.

LIEUTENANT R. A. LOVELL, 14th U. S. Inf., now on leave at Columbus, Ohio, will leave the Service by reassignment, July 1 next, and engage in civil pursuits.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, in a General Order of April 4, already makes preliminary arrangements for the practice marches and field service of the season of 1890.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES WILCOX, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends at Governor's Island, will soon leave there for duty at Fort Bowie, Arizona.

COLONEL FRANK W. CHENEY was on Wednesday elected President of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut—an influential veteran organization—for the fourth term.

It is understood that Rev. J. C. Kerr, of Delaware, will be appointed to one of the existing vacancies in the position of post chaplain in the Army. He is endorsed by the entire Delaware delegation in Congress. He is a Protestant.

AN Albany despatch says: The story is current here that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the new sheriff, has become a candidate for mayor of New York; that Mr. Hugh Grant will decline a renomination and that Tammany will support the general.

AMONG the pictures exhibited at the last monthly meeting of the Century Club, New York, was an admirable likeness of the Hon. W. C. Endicott, late Secretary of War, by Geo. B. Butler, formerly 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Inf., a one-armed veteran of the War. It is painted for the War Department, and is an excellent picture as well as an admirable likeness, for Mr. Butler can paint better with one arm than most artists can with two.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox was observed on Wednesday evening by the veteran members of the 23d Regt. with a reception tendered to Gen. W. T. Sherman, O. O. Howard, H. W. Stocum and Horace Porter, and the Brooklyn members of the Loyal Legion. Gen. Porter was unable to be present. Some excellent speeches were made by the distinguished guests, and altogether the occasion was a memorable one.

THE appointment of Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th U. S. Cavalry, to brigadier-general will cause the following promotions in the cavalry arm: Lieut.-Col. Jno. K. Mizner, 8th, to colonel, 10th; Major Edwin V. Sumner, 5th, to lieut.-colonel, 8th; Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th, to major, 5th; 1st Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th, to captain, and 2d Lieut. J. M. Neill to 1st lieutenant. The senior field officers in the cavalry, on the promotion of the foregoing, will be as follows: Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d; Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st, and Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, recently lost his life by falling overboard from a passenger steamer. A strong sea was on, and the vessel rolled heavily, causing him to steady himself by the chart-house supports. Suddenly Sir Howard lost his hold, and the heavy swaying of the steamer made him fall against the chains of the port life-boat, and before he could catch hold of anything he was swept overboard. Boats were at once lowered and a search kept up for three hours, but the body was not again seen.

THE number of officers of our Army now on duty or about to go on duty in Europe is increasing. Maj. Post of the engineers is attached at London; Captain Hein, 1st Cav., at Vienna; Capt. Bingham, Engineers, at Berlin; Lieut. Borup, Ordnance Department, at Paris; Lieut. Allen, 2d Cav., at St. Petersburg, and Lieut. Mills, 15th Infantry, at Copenhagen. Capt. Zaluski, 5th Art., and Lieut. Loma, of the same regiment have a sort of roving commission. The Navy adds to this force three attachés, Lieut.-Comdr. Emory at London, Lieut. Sargent at Vienna and Rome, and Lieut. Ward at Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

THE Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association have issued a circular, expressing their sorrow at the death of Maj. Gen. George Crook, and their deep sense of the loss which has thereby befallen the Indian cause. They say: "Gen. Crook knew the North American Indian both in war and peace, as represented by all the principal Western tribes, ranging from our Northern to our Southern frontier, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. His connection with them during that extended period was that of the soldier and the diplomatist. . . . While he was frequently obliged to exercise great severity toward them, his dealings were just, wise, and in accordance with his promises. He recognized an inherent manhood in the Indian which, however distorted by the training of savage life and by constant injustice received at the hands of the white race, nevertheless existed, and by fair treatment was capable of being awakened into active life. His policy and personal character inspired confidence among the most savage tribes, and tended greatly to improve an almost hopeless situation. . . . Gen. Crook's name was a tower of strength to all who labored for Indian civilization and who sought to turn the tide of popular sentiment in his favor. To quote, 'Gen. Crook was sufficient at least to silence sneers and to secure a fair hearing for the facts of the Indian cause.'"

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELTON has been confined to his home for the past 10 days on account of illness, the result of overwork. He is now improving, and will probably relieve Gen. McKeever, who has been acting in his place, on Monday next.

WITH an inborn love for hunting and all out-door sports, without doubt inherited from his father, Col. A. C. Wildrick, U. S. A., the popular commandant at Fort Schuyler, Charlie, the oldest of his five sons, has developed an accuracy in the use of the rifle which few noted marksmen could compete with.—*Westchester Independent*.

THE New York Herald, referring to Maj.-General Howard's address on "Grant," before the Methodist Episcopal Convention, says: "Gen. Howard was in splendid form. He moved his audience alternately to mirth and a pathos akin to tears, as he illustrated by anecdote and reminiscences the humor, sagacity, fortitude and sufferings of the great commander."

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Col. C. B. Comstock, Engineers; Col. R. P. Hughes, I. G.; Col. Delancy Floyd Jones, retired; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engrs.; Col. Henry W. Closson, 4th Art.; Major John V. Furey, Q. M. Dept.; Lieut. Col. A. Mordecai, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf.; Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, retired; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Artillery.

THE annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association will be held in the office of Comd. Gen. Schofield, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, for consideration of the annual reports and the election of officers. Two new members have been admitted to the association since last accounts—Maj. J. P. Sanger, Insp. Gen. Dept., and Capt. Jos. H. Spencer, retired. One death benefit—Wm. English, late lieutenant in the Army—was paid during the present month.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Wood, contradicts the assertion in the New York Herald that "a tall, white-haired man representing himself as General Swords, Chief of the Engineer Corps, succeeded in convincing Lieut. Irvine that he was a military man," etc. Says the Lieutenant, "he stated he was a special inspector of the Treasury, and the liquor he had the impertinence to order sent me I very promptly returned, only feeling sorry that the person had succeeded in imposing on Parkinson."

THE New York Sun says: "The ablest, most vital and most deserving colonel in the Regular Army to-day is James W. Forsyth, of the 7th Cavalry. He was the 'dear friend' of Sheridan, and greatly distinguished himself as his chief of staff. He now stands 30th on the list of Regular Army colonels, but he deserves, all the same, to be made brigadier-general to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Crook." "The saddest word of tongue or pen," etc. But an opportunity offers again in a few months to secure for Col. Forsyth promotion that would undoubtedly be well deserved.

A FASHIONABLE audience, numbering four or five hundred, gathered at Sherry's beautiful new hall, Fifth avenue and 37th street, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, April 9, to enjoy a most delightful dramatic and musical entertainment for the benefit of the Church of the Archangel, New York, and the Church of St. John, Fort Hamilton, L. I. The instrumental duets by that accomplished musician, Mrs. Best, wife of Col. Best, U. S. A., and Mr. Michael Banner, the violinist, were among the interesting features of the entertainment. The monologue, by Madame Elsa Waring Hoffman, and the comedy, by Mr. F. F. Mackey and Mrs. Clarence Postley, were both of them admirable.

IN an article on an "Eastern query on The Eastern Question," in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* for April 12, Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. A., discusses the question as to who is to be the final arbiter in the destiny of the entire Eastern hemisphere. A half-page illustration, showing a most sanguinary-looking bear covering a large section of the Northern hemisphere, gives point to Lieut. Totten's statement that "in the natural course of modern events it is almost certain that on Samaria's often-battled plains a final struggle between England and Russia—between 'Israel' and 'Gog the land of Magog'—will close forever all human warfare, and burn the lines of empire into the planet in a way to startle even the most sanguine irredentist."

IT is to be regretted that the transfer of the 5th Artillery to the Division of the Pacific will remove Lieut. J. C. Bush from his sphere of usefulness at Governor's Island. As associate editor of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, Lieut. Bush has performed work of the highest credit to himself and of the greatest value to the military service. A comparison of volume 9 with volume 10 of the *Journal* will give an idea of the nature of Lieut. Bush's work; and it is largely due to his efforts that the *Journal* stands to-day the peer of any military magazine in the world. It is an easy matter to find a lieutenant who can perform battery duty, but it will not be easy to find one to take Lieut. Bush's place in the Military Service Institution, where his work has been of value to the entire Army.—*Kansas City Times*.

MAJOR H. B. FREEMAN, 7th U. S. Inf., in some interesting reminiscences of the late Maj. Gen. Geo. Crook, published in the *Pioneer Press*, says:

"His memory of names and faces once nearly paralyzed a lieutenant of my regiment, who, finding himself at Omaha, called at the Army Building to see a friend. It was Sunday and the offices were closed. Wandering about the halls he interviewed a party who he supposed was the janitor, but afterward learned was Gen. Crook. Some months later the General came to our post, and in anticipation of his arrival the lieutenant told the story. He was an impulsive fellow, and his manners with the janitor were probably a little more free and easy than they would have been with the General. He hoped devoutly that the General would not remember it. I was present when they met. The colonel in presenting his officers said: 'General, this is Mr. B.' The General with a smile replied: 'How d'ye do, Mr. B.; haven't we met before?' To this B. his face as red as a beet, replied: 'No, General, I don't think we have.' 'Oh, yes,' said the General with a quiet laugh: 'I met you at headquarters one Sunday about six months ago. You were looking for Mr. A.' B. braced up and replied: 'So you did, but I hoped, General, you had forgotten it.' We, who had heard B.'s account of that interview, were all on a broad smile as the General laughingly said: 'That's all right; did you find your friend?'"

THE confession of faith contained in the will of Capt. Reuben Potter, referred to last week, is as follows:

"I give back my soul to the mysterious source of life and mind from which it is derived, I die in the faith of the unknown God, of whom Saul of Tarsus knew as little as I do; but I believe that the creative power I refer to, whether, properly speaking, an element with personal attributes or a personality with elementary qualities, is the great mind from which earthly mind emanates, and the source of the law of nature and of development, and, whether individual or not, is the head spring of the vast flood of individuality which flows through creation. I die in the belief of that unknowable but credible future state, for at least the highest order of individual Human Mind, which the inspiration of Human Instinct commands to our breast, for that instinct denies that the Creator would ever have doomed His mightiest work to early extinction. Father of Spirits! leave not our souls in the dust!"

REAR ADMIRAL GHERARDI, U. S. N., visited his family at 40 Clinton street, Brooklyn, this week.

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., has arrived in Washington from Nicaragua, and is said to be much gratified at the successful work in progress on the harbor of Greytown.

CAPTAIN F. V. McNAIR, who has lately returned home from the China Station, where he commanded the *Omaha*, it is expected, will be detailed as Superintendent of the Naval Academy to succeed Capt. Wm. T. Sampson who, at the end of the present Academic year, will be assigned to the command of the *San Francisco*.

THE result of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Comdr. McCalla will appear in the course of a day or two in the shape of an order for his and Lt. Ingersoll's trial by Court-martial. It is understood that Col. Remy and his assistants have been engaged during the week in preparing charges and specifications against these two officers.

MR. CHAS. S. SYMONDS, brother of Lieutenant Fred. M. Symonds, U. S. Navy, delivered recently an interesting lecture on the art of music, at Conservatory Hall, Utica. He related some interesting facts concerning the power of music one incident of the effects of the regimental bands at Chikahominy during the war being particularly interesting.

THE action of the Senate Naval Committee in reporting the Chandler bill, prohibiting the appointment of any more civil engineers in the Navy, was interpreted by some to mean that adverse action had been taken on the nomination of Mr. Geo. Mackay. Such is not the case. A favorable report has been made by the committee, and his confirmation will no doubt soon follow.

ON the arrival at Portsmouth, Eng., of the *Cal-Hope*, now due, it is the intention of the naval officers at that port to entertain the officers of the ship in commemoration of the escape at Apia last year. The entertainment will probably take the form of a dinner, to be held at the Royal Naval Club. The warrant officers are preparing to show similar hospitality to those of their own rank serving in the ship.

WE owe an apology to Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., for the misprint which transformed him into an ensign. Naval titles in these days represent long service, and on the 21st of June next Lieut. Young reaches his majority as a naval officer, having then served 21 years, more than one-half of it at sea. The little volume we noticed last week is the result, therefore, of much experience as well as of much study.

THE marriage of Miss Eleanor West Newcomb, daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., to Mr. Francis A. Wilson, of Boston, took place on Tuesday in the Church of the Incarnation, Washington, D. C. Miss Josie Newcomb, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the two bridesmaids were Miss Mina Williams and Miss Mattie Winer. After a reception at Prof. Newcomb's residence, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left for Boston.

THE will of the late Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., gives his sister, Jane Rowan, an annuity of \$1,200; \$500 to his niece, Mary Rowan Harper; \$500 to his niece, Mrs. A. Babcock; \$500 to Emily J. Ring, of Washington. To his grandson, S. C. Rowan, Jr., he gives five shares in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and 160 shares in the Harlem Railroad. All the residue of the property of the admiral is bequeathed to his son, Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, U. S. A., whom he makes his executor. The will was admitted to probate and Lieut. Rowan qualified as executor, giving bond. The estate is estimated at \$75,000 in value.

IN connection with the bill which Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, April 4, favorably reported to the House from the Naval Committee, prohibiting the enlistment of aliens in the Navy, it is stated that the non-commissioned men and boys in the Navy at the present time number 7,946, of whom only 3,668 are native born, showing an excess of foreign born over native of 4,278. If the American apprentices are deducted from these figures, it will be found that the vessels of the Navy are manned by only 1,938 Americans, so that the aliens outnumber the natives by 33 per cent. The Navy is recruited as follows: United States (including boys), 3,668; Great Britain and colonies, 1,729; Sweden and Norway, 856; Germany, 546; Russia, 176; Denmark, 160; Japan, 145; China, 236; other nationalities, 451.

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have reported adversely on the bill promoting Rear Admiral Jouett to the grade of Vice-Admiral, but have recommended the passage of another bill, in the nature of a substitute, giving him the full pay of Rear Admiral on the retired list. Embodied in the report on the substitute are letters from Admiral Porter, Pay Director Fulton, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Chief Constructor Wilson and Naval Constructor Higginson, addressed to different members of the committee, urging favorable action on the bill as originally introduced. In favoring full pay of the grade of Rear Admiral, the committee says: "Although recommended by a board of admirals, twenty-five years ago, for an advancement of thirty numbers for his gallant conduct, the promotion was never made. His eminent, conspicuous and signal acts of gallantry entitle him to some ap-

propriate and special recognition. He has never received that reward by advancement in rank."

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY S. WALKER, retired, has memorialized Congress to recognize valuable services rendered by him while he was in the Naval Service by giving him a vote of thanks. A letter accompanying the memorial suggests that it would be only right to insert Walker's name in the bill now pending and which grants to Rear Admiral Jouett the full pay of his rank from the date of his retirement.

The delay in confirming the list of naval nominations, embracing the promotions consequent upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Jouett and other promotions in the Pay and Engineer Corps, is due to the absence of Senator Cameron, the chairman of the Naval Committee. He has now returned, and, as all the pending naval nominations have been favorably reported by the Senate Naval Committee, the confirmations may be looked for daily.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. B. KNOX, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Army, retired, an officer of distinguished record, died suddenly at Chicago, April 19. In May, 1861, he went to the front as first lieutenant of the 11th New York Infantry. In the following September was appointed adjutant of the 44th New York, promoted captain and major in 1862, and was mustered out in October, 1864. In April, 1865, he enlisted in the 12th U. S. Infantry, and in the following June was promoted to second lieutenant and first lieutenant of that regiment on the same day. In 1866 he was transferred to the 21st Infantry, to the unassigned list in 1869, and in 1870 was retired on account of wounds received in the line of duty. He received three brevets—captain, major and lieutenant-colonel—for gallantry at Hanover Court-House, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania C. H. He settled after retirement at Chicago, and for some years commanded the 1st Regiment Illinois National Guard.

JAMES C. HUNT, who died at Walnut Grove, Ariz., March 29, of internal hemorrhage, was appointed a 2d lieutenant, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Feb. 19, 1862, promoted 1st lieutenant July 17 succeeding, and captain June 28, 1864. He served with gallantry during the war receiving two brevets captain and major, for the battles of Todd's Tavern and Five Forks. After the war he saw arduous duty against hostile Indians and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in an engagement with them at Steer's Mountain, Ore., Jan. 29, 1867. He resigned June 20, 1872, and settled in Arizona. He leaves a widow and two children.

MRS. ENTWISTLE, the venerable mother of Chief Engr. James Entwistle, U. S. Navy, died at her home in Paterson, N. J., April 5, leaving a large circle of sorrowing relatives and friends.

CHARLES HUBER, engineer of the Navy-yard tug *Nina*, died at Fort Lee, N. J., April 4. He was 46 years of age and had been in the service of the Government for 20 years.

MR. SAMUEL F. STRONG, father of Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Riley, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 26.

COLONEL WILLIAM HALE LONG, a distinguished Massachusetts soldier during the War, died this week at Boston, Mass.

MRS. LYDIA R. B. HARTMAN, mother of the late General John F. Hartman, died suddenly at Norristown, Pa., April 5.

The *Kansas City Times* discussing the retired list for our soldiers, says: "It would be much better for the Government, the administrative department and the soldier, if Congress would repeal the retiring act and instead discharge them with the pay they were receiving at the time of discharge, as is done with the British soldiers. * * To discharge the soldier instead of retiring him would be better for all concerned. The retired soldier has no show in civil life, and but little from the military authorities by whom he may be employed. The people claim that he is ineligible to hold any civil position, being but retired from active service, consequently he becomes but a unit in either a civil or military character. The retired man is of no use to the Government, but might otherwise become so to the people, were he placed on the same level."

EX-SERGEANT A. V. PALMER, of the 79th Highlanders, has made much excitement in England by an extraordinary account of the battle of Tel-el-Keber in the Nineteenth Century. He asserts that the cry of Retire! Retire! was treacherously raised during this engagement by two "Glasgow Irishmen." Mr. Justin McCarthy has thought it necessary to interrogate the Secretary of War in Parliament as to the truth of this story, which is discredited by those who were at the battle. Another story told by Palmer is that of a Highlander breaking the quietness of the night march by raising unearthly yells, and that Lord Wolseley rode up and ordered the man to be bayoneted, but that on the intercession of the surgeon the man was chloroformed and left senseless on the sand. The commander of the battalion corroborates the incident in the main, but adds that the chief danger the Highlander ran was of being throttled by his own comrades, and that neither Lord Wolseley nor his staff were present. This man, instead of dying senseless on the desert sands, re-

covered and joined his battalion after the fight. On reaching Cairo he was tried for drunkenness and convicted, it being proved that his yells were due more to rum than to overwrought nerves.

THE London correspondent of the *New York Times* depicts a gloomy state of affairs in Russia. He says: "The present Czar's Government is the meanest, stupidest, and worst that even Russia has known in this century. * * * In truth, he is a thick-headed, obstinate, unintelligent fanatic, without ability or tact enough to manage a carpenter's shop. * * * He knows no way of meeting this universal convulsion, save by the knout, the gallows, torture, and by exile, and the worse the situation grows the more crudely and unwisely does he use his weapons of repression. * * * All efforts to bring Russia back into the barbaric despotism of Nicholas have ignominiously failed, and at last the Czar is face to face with an openly-hostile nation."

URGENCY DEFICIENCIES.

The Urgency Deficiency bill, as it finally became a law, contains the following appropriations relating to the two Services:

Completing maps of battle of Chickamauga, \$2,500; salary of one assistant Secretary of War, from April 1 to June 30, \$1,125; continuing publication *Rebellion Records*, \$50,000; stationery, War Department, \$5,000.

Artificial limbs, \$60,000; Signal Service, \$10,740.

Printing, Navy Department, \$15,000; naval training station at Coaster's Harbor Island, \$6,000; for boats, furniture, stores, etc., for the new cruisers *San Francisco*, *Philadelphia*, *Concord* and *Bennington*, \$50,000.

Special provisions are also included authorizing the War Department to use the appropriation for regular supplies for providing the necessary equipments of the bakehouse to carry on post bakeries; also the necessary furniture, text-books, paper, and equipments of the post schools; the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls, garden utensils, agricultural implements, and seeds for post gardens, each and all for use of the enlisted men of the Army.

The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to use \$36,040 from the appropriation for establishing a coaling station at Pago Pago, Samoa, for the payment of coal shipped therein 1888.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., APRIL 9, 1890.

SATURDAY evening the Naval Institute building was crowded to enjoy what was advertised to be a musical entertainment. It was far from it. We want no more of that kind.

The first cruise in the bay was made Saturday morning. The wind was blowing quite fresh, consequently it was not thought advisable to put any sail on the *Wyoming*. Her foremast has been pronounced unsafe. Captain Sigbee had the 1st Class aft, and gave them instruction in turning powers of ships, etc. Every afternoon at 3 o'clock the *Standish* goes out with cadets for target practice. Two new guns have been mounted on her, one a 3-pounder and one a 6-pounder rapid-fire gun.

Ex-Senator John R. Thomas paid the Academy a short visit on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. McVay, parents of Cadet D. V. McVay, are spending a few days in town. Mrs. Dr. Bush, of Brooklyn, is visiting her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Fay. Miss Newbold and Miss Cox are visiting friends at the Academy. Lieut. Potter has been confined to his quarters for some time with a severe attack of the rheumatism. Several ladies of the yard have formed themselves into a musical club. They meet once a week and devote their time to vocal music.

It has been quite doubtful for the past week whether or no there would be any graduation ball given this year. From the time of organization of the hop committee more or less discontent has existed in the 2d Class. Finally, a class meeting was called and a vote taken, by which vote the class decided by a small majority not to give a ball. The minority immediately decided to give one on their own hook and were given promise of aid from many of the officers. At this heretofore malcontents thought it best to help also, so now we have a new committee, and one which gives promise of making the ball a success.

N. A.

NAVAL ENGINEERS DURING THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE appeared in the *JOURNAL* of April 5, page 601, the following:

In a circular dated Navy Department, Dec. 24, 1864, Secretary Gideon Welles said: "The lives of our brave men and the honor of our flag is bound up in a rigid inspection of our iron contracts, and yet there is not a single instance known where a superintending engineer has held a contractor through every step of his work to an exact compliance with every specification of his contract." Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. N., was accordingly appointed to examine all contract work in progress. In his report the following year "the work of these contractors with but two exceptions was either condemned with greater or less severity or approved with qualifications more or less important."

Some person has evidently been searching the records of the Navy Department, going back quarter of a century, with the view of finding some proof that the engineer officers of the Navy during the war were either incompetent or unfaithful in the discharge of their duties. I am fortunately a living witness of the facts relating to this subject, which the foregoing publication makes necessary, as follows:

During the latter part of the war the Navy Department had under contract four deep draught and twenty light draught monitors, four two turreted and two one turreted flat-bottomed river boats, nine iron screw tugs, three iron paddle wheel vessels, including steam machinery for all; also 27 pairs of marine screw engines, boilers, etc., for wood built ships, in localities extending from Portland, Me., to St. Louis, Mo. This vast amount of work spread over an immense territory was under the supervision of the engineers. Not only the specifications for engines, boilers, and dependencies, materials, and workmanship, but also the inspection of the iron entering into the hulls, the armor, building of the turrets, etc. In addition to this contract work all the machinery within the walls of the Navy-yards, ordnance excepted, was at that time under the orders of the engineers, as well

as the repairs to the machinery of all vessels coming to the yards.

So extensive was this work on land that a sufficient number of chief engineers could not be spared from the duties connected with the fleets on the coast to properly inspect all in detail. Accordingly I was charged as superintending engineer with all contracts west of the Alleghenies, amounting in the aggregate to nearly seven millions of dollars. Under my orders, civilian local inspectors were employed, except at Cincinnati, where a competent engineer officer was stationed.

East of the Alleghenies there was a chief engineer as general inspector, but his duties were confined to New York, while at some points assistant engineers were located. In the autumn of 1864 a serious accident occurred to one of the boilers on board a vessel just completed, the same having been inspected by an inexperienced assistant engineer. This accident caused the Secretary of the Navy to select an engineer having large acquired experience to make a rigid personal and careful examination of every contract and report results to him; hence the order that was issued to me. It was not a circular as reported, and I did not condemn or approve with qualification all work under contract, except in two cases. Neither did I find neglect of duty or want of energy on the part of any engineer.

The difficulties consisted in the fact, that every iron mill and every engine factory and iron ship yard was driven to the utmost, so that good materials and skilled labor could not in sufficient quantities be secured.

I think it proper to say that the late Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, during the war and until 1869, entertained kindly feelings towards the Engineer Corps. After his retirement from the Cabinet, and while passing an evening with him in his house at Hartford, he told me much that came under his notice during the war, and was loud in his praises of the services performed by the engineer officers.

Respectfully,

J. W. KING, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.

SMOKE OR NO SMOKE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE most of the great European governments are either experimenting with, or have already adopted some form of smokeless powder.

The number of inventors who have patented new explosives, of which the distinctive feature is that they are smokeless, is a proof of the demand felt in military circles for a powder which does not interfere with the accuracy of aim.

The 7th and 10th Corps of the German Army made a practical test of the new form of explosive during the manoeuvres last year, and it proved thoroughly satisfactory, the main objection discovered being its "cannibal stench." The general tone of military opinion in Europe on this subject seems, indeed, to be condemned in the following sentence, quoted from the official report to the Federal Assembly of Switzerland. (*Journal M. S. L.*, p. 729): "The introduction of smokeless powder becomes consequently an imperative necessity."

The consequences of this novel departure in warfare will be far-reaching: "Upon the whole," says one writer, "the new powder will prove advantageous to the defensive, unfavorable to the offensive." Another asserts, "Commanders can no longer indulge in turning movements, or other operations that might be undertaken when masked by a veil of smoke;" and the *Militär Zeitung* boldly proclaims, "In future the loss of a great battle will equal the destruction of an Army."

It would appear that the accuracy of aim insured, by the absence of smoke, to a defensive force armed with magazine rifles, and protected by shelter-trenches or woods will render it virtually impossible for any front attack, made upon it, across an open, to be successful; and the sole manner in which an attack could be attempted would be by the German "rush" system, in deployed groups, and then only on very favorable grounds.

In order to do this, the men will need to be most carefully trained to take every advantage of the accidents of the ground; and this will have to be accomplished by constant practice. In the engagements of the future the slightest rise or depression will have to be made use of; and a buffalo wallow on the field of battle, would be as great a blessing to the soldier as it has proved to many a frontiersman.

But consider the plight in which a force, compelled to fall back, would find itself under similar conditions. It would not be decimated; it would be cycloned. Commanders will be compelled to select the field of battle with more regard to the minor inequalities of the ground than hitherto; and the tactical value of a ditch or roadside embankment will be greatly increased.

Yet, despite all training and care in selection, an occasion is sure to come when it will be impossible for troops to either advance or retire without shelter of some kind. The Germans seem to have realized this fact, for they are experimenting with a movable ironclad turret for their quick-firing guns. This is, however, but a clumsy, tentative device, a reminiscence of the Roman testudo; and it is evident that no such form of protection can be used by cavalry or infantry.

The form of shelter required is one which can be projected at will, to a desired distance, at a certain time. Given such a shelter, it will still be possible to advance under fire, and the retreat of a repulsed body of troops can be rendered less disastrous.

Why, the very proposition is absurd!

Granted, if you conceive a shelter to be something tangible and solid, a shield as well as a screen; but I am only speaking of a shelter which will hide. In fact, the very property, which modern invention has eliminated from gunpowder, is that in which, I believe, the safety of an army will be found, i. e., smoke.

What is required is a chemical compound that shall be innocuous, capable of rapid ignition and combustion, and shall produce great volumes of smoke. It must also be non-explosive, of light weight, easily compressed, if a solid, and not easily affected by moisture.

By means of such a device a screen may be raised at will, in front of an advancing or behind a retreating force. "The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner."

Yours respectfully,

HOPKINS.

FORT SNELLING, MINN., March 24, 1890.

FIGHTING THE DEVIL WITH FIRE.


To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE an idea upon the perplexing question of desertion, and I am anxious to rid myself of it. Officers are constantly advancing theories upon this subject, most of which we are all familiar with, but many of us believe that they have not reached the truth, and for the very simple reason that there is a dividing line between the officer and the enlisted man so marked that it is impossible to cross it for social intercourse sufficiently intimate to gain accurate knowledge of the motives prompting the latter to commit an offense. Let us cease conjecturing, and if the War Department is very anxious to possess the facts, why not enlist and assign to companies bright intelligent detectives (preferably men who are familiar with a soldier's life and duties), and have them report the facts to the War Department direct? It is not claimed that this is a pleasant method, but if the men are carefully selected for this duty, and not too much hampered, they will soon acquaint themselves with those who desert, and by intimate social intercourse get some facts worth considering. If the fault is with the administration of Army affairs we want to know it. It is the truth, based on facts, that we want to get at, and when we are in possession of it we can take steps to reduce desertion to a minimum. It can never be entirely gotten rid of.

G. F.

NEW RIFLE PROJECTILE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:



THE accompanying cut represents in longitudinal section, a new rifle projectile devised by an officer of artillery, and which has been subjected to a series of tests by the inventor, with favorable results. One object sought in this projectile is the amelioration of the strains to which the gun is subjected, and to enable a higher rotation to be safely communicated to the projectile to meet the requirements of increased length. The principle of construction is that the body of the projectile shall have the proper diameter to travel on the "lands" in the bore; the rear portion being reduced in diameter and a screw-thread cut thereon over which is fitted a ferrule adapted to take the grooves.

It will be seen that if this ferrule is not screwed entirely up when the projectile is inserted in the gun, on the first impulse forward, the ferrule as it engages the rifling must revolve, while the body of the projectile by reason of resistance to rotation due to inertia, will not; and consequently, when the projectile has passed over a certain distance, the ferrule will be screwed home on the body of the projectile, after which the whole will act as a single body and rotate in conformity with the rifling. But the requirement is that the body of the projectile should commence to rotate before the ferrule is screwed entirely home, which, otherwise would then communicate rotation abruptly as is ordinarily done on leaving the chamber.

This is accomplished by increasing progressively the friction or resistance in screwing up. On leaving the chamber the resistance to screwing up may bear but a small proportion to the inertia of the body; with resistance gradually increasing as the rotation of the ferrule proceeds, the inertia yields progressively and the body commences and increases its rotation, while the ferrule rotating more rapidly is finally screwed up before leaving the gun. In the creation and control of this friction or resistance governing the reciprocal movements lies an important feature of this novel device.

In this differential action it is found that the new projectile produces in a uniform rifling, the effect sought through progressive, or increasing twist rifling, with this marked difference, that an important part of the objectionable work of missile against rifling is taken up harmlessly in overcoming resistance between the two parts of the projectile itself, to the relief and consequent preservation of the gun as well as the missile.

The accompanying cut does not aim to show definite proportions of any given projectile, as it will be inferred that each grade of projectile must receive the adjustment and proportions of its special requirements.

The space between the shoulder and ferrule, which is left unscrewed, may be utilized to hold any lubricant desired, which being squeezed out as the ferrule screws up lubricates the rifling continuously in advance of the passage of that part of the projectile which takes the grooves.

The progressive resistance to screwing up inserted may vary from a lubricating wax or tallow to compressible or "dished" metal washers, or other appropriate means of retarding the screw and increasing the resistance.

The most natural query first arose, whether a small-bore bullet would have sufficient inertia to resist rotation and permit the ferrule to screw home as desired. This has been fully demonstrated by the inventor, whose observations first commenced with small calibres.

The desideratum looked for in the small calibres was the use of a solid steel bullet, which requiring increased length over lead to give equal weights necessitates higher rotation. The problem was to give the necessary rotation and avoid the detrimental friction, and thus render the use of such missiles practicable and effective in guns suitably rifled.

This has been found to be entirely feasible, such bullets being fired through rifling of one turn in 18 calibres with a velocity of over 2,600 revolutions per second. The flights were satisfactory, the entry into the target proper, showing great accuracy and penetration, and when recovered the ferrules are found screwed up tightly and bearing the rifling properly impressed upon them.

The normal friction of the screw in small calibre bullets, when properly made, was found so nearly to balance the inertia of the projectile body that but slight resistance, such as afforded by a moder-

ately stiff lubricant filling the space left between the shoulder and the ferrule when not screwed up, gave the necessary progressive interference, producing the desired effect. It is claimed that projectiles of this kind carry "adjustable progressive rifling" within themselves, as the amount of independent rotation prescribed for the ferrule as well as the progressive hold of the ferrule on the body are subjects of adjustment at will.

The success of this device already shown, offers at least one practicable solution of the vexed problem of reduced calibres for small arms, while it gives the use of more effective missiles.

A rifle bolt and shell embodying this principle, with double bearings, has been devised for special purposes in artillery and ordnance.

Its test must be regarded with interest, as offering some radically new construction and effects to the artillerist.

THE CANTEN CRITICIZED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHEN the canteen system was first adopted, the majority of the officers of the Army were well pleased, for it seemed to provide the means of controlling the liquor traffic in garrison, and also to help out the company funds. Further, it furnished a reasonable excuse for the abolition of the post trader system, which had outlived its usefulness. It was supposed that the canteen would reduce the amount of drunkenness. Whatever may have been the results at other posts, it has not produced that result at the post at which we are stationed, though it is one of the best commanded posts at which we have ever served. There is, we think, more drunkenness here than there used to be. Perhaps this may be explained in this way: When the canteen was started here nothing but beer was sold, and there was only a drinking room and no amusement room in connection with it. Further, the drinking room had in it only a bar, and there was only standing room for seven or eight men. Under these conditions any man wanting beer went to the bar and got it, and had to leave to make room for others. He could return later, of course, if he wanted to, but there was no amusement room to tempt him to spend his whole spare time drinking. The profits from the sale of beer were fully as great then, it is believed, as they are now under the present system, with an amusement and billiard room adjoining the drinking room. There are a good many men who do not wish to drink or to go where there is drinking, with the amusement room as it is (and we suppose it is the same at other posts). These men have no choice but to stay in their barracks or go where the drinking is.

As a consequence, some men who either did not drink at all, or very little, are now among the worst drinkers. It is proposed, now, we understand, to put the reading room in the same building with the bar and the amusement rooms, which will make matters worse. The amusement and reading room should be in one building on one side of the garrison, as well as the gymnasium and the barroom on the other side. While the canteen is for the benefit of the men and not to make money, still what profits are made should be divided among the company funds or provided for by the Regulations, instead of being diverted to other purposes, as it is proposed to do here. If the profits are not to be divided among the company funds, we do not think the canteen will receive the support that it has heretofore received from many officers.

We are opposed to the canteen under the present system. We do believe it would be better to allow each company to keep cigars and tobacco, but not beer, in their amusement rooms, so that each man would be allowed to buy his cigars and tobacco in his own company or wherever he pleased without being compelled to go to the canteen. We believe that the whole matter of the post canteen should be taken charge of by the Subsistence Department. As long as it remains as it is there should be five, instead of three, as at present, officers composing the canteen council.

And junior lieutenants should not be put in charge of the post canteen.

HOW SOME PEOPLE SEE IT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Look! Look! Canteen Saloon. Credit Check System. Wines, Beers, Pies, Cakes, Doughnuts, Pop Corn, Peanuts. Major Honorable Career. U. S. Army. Manager. Saloon Collectors Pay Day. Lieut. A. B. C. D. Bartenders—Sergeant G and Private L. Patronize us. Remember the profits from filling you here go to filling you again at the Company Mess. The more you fill here the more you will be filled there. Come early—come often. If too little beer, too much foam, report to the Major behind the screen.

There it is true to life. Look at it! Nice business, isn't it, for the U. S. Army! Nice for the officers! Such a noble estimate of the Profession of Arms! How do you like it? I hear some say: "Oh! you must amuse the men." Indeed! Well, not to be mean, let the War Department issue a new regulation, as follows:

One company officer, the 1st sergeant and chiefs of squads will visit the barracks at 11 P. M. and lullaby the men to sleep. "Rock-a-bye Baby on the Tree Top," or some appropriate melody, will be sung. If the men appear restless, administer Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, baby doses. In pinning the bandages only safety-pins will be used. See that the feet are well wrapped in the pinning blankets. Cradles will be furnished on requisition by the Q. M. Dept.

It is idle to ask for any moral ground. Equally so to ask what the drift or tendency will be of this whole business. The excuse (it is not a reason), for the saloon is that it will benefit the Company Funds. What a sad reflection on the U. S. Government! What a shame for the Army! To engage in the saloon business to raise money to help out the Government ration.

Do I believe it necessary? Most certainly not, and under no circumstances. I am credulous enough to believe that a vigorous and emphatic representation to Congress from the whole Army will result in a ration of potatoes or its equivalent in some vegetable. This would knock out the only prop the saloon stands on. I know of no measure which, if made law, would produce such happy and satisfactory results. It should be pressed by the War Department as the measure of first importance to the Army. Let the cry go up for a vegetable ration. But potatoes or no potatoes, for the sake of honor and decency, let the canteen saloon go.

SAN ANTONIO.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.
REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS—APRIL 5, 1890.

Lewis A. Grant, of Minnesota, to be Assistant Secretary of War, under the provisions of an act approved March 5, 1890, entitled "An act providing for an Assistant Secretary of War."

Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to be major-general, April 5, 1890, vice Crook, deceased.

Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry, to be brigadier-general, April 5, 1890, vice Miles, appointed major-general. Avaris—James C. Kerr, of Delaware, to be post chaplain, April 5, vice La Tourette, retired.

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., March 18, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1081 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1081. An officer may select quarters occupied by a junior, except that he shall not select quarters occupied by a junior of his own grade when there are vacant quarters available substantially the same and having equal accommodating power, and when an officer has made his choice he must abide by it, and shall not again at the post displace a junior, unless he is himself displaced by a senior. The particular rooms which constitute a set of quarters will be designated by the quartermaster, under the direction of the commanding officer; attics are not counted as rooms. Officers will not choose rooms belonging to different sets.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., April 2, 1890.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1890.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated March 13, 1890, the military reservation of Fort Douglas, Utah, declared by Executive order of September 3, 1887, and enlarged by act approved March 3, 1887, is still further enlarged by the addition of the following-described tracts of land, viz.: Sections 13 and 23, township 1 N., range 1 E.; section 17, N. ¼ section 18 and east ¼ section 20, township 1 N., range 1 E.; Salt Lake meridian, with the exception of the southeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ section 20, township 1 north, range 2 E., subject to the rights of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which have been attached to the odd-numbered sections thereof. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., April 3, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 958 (sections 3 and 9) of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

3. As to cleanliness, state of repair, and sanitary condition of barracks and quarters; the condition of post schools, whether there are suitable rooms or buildings for the purpose, the attendance and interest manifested, and whether the provisions of Article 36 have been complied with; as to the sufficiency, variety, and preparation of food; as to the condition of the guardhouse, prisons, bakehouse, and hospital, and whether the sick are properly cared for; as to the condition of stables, means of transportation, and animals, and the number of the latter unserviceable; as to the grooming, shoeing, and veterinary treatment, and general condition of cavalry and artillery horses and other public animals.

9. As to the capacity and efficiency of post and regimental chaplains, the number and kind of religious services held, with the attendance thereon, interest manifested and success obtained, the visitation of the sick, and the character and amount of religious, charitable, and educational work carried on.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 41, H. Q. A., April 7, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

A record will be kept in the War Department of the services, efficiency, and special qualifications of officers of the Army, including the condition of their commands and the percentage of desertions therefrom, to be compiled from the records and reports already available, and from further reports made for that purpose, as follows:

1. Every officer of the Army below the rank of colonel will report on the first day of May next whether, and to what extent, he has engaged in any professional study or in any special course of reading or investigation additional to his regular duties; and also whether he has had any business training or experience. Such reports will be forwarded, through the regular military channels, to the Adjutant General of the Army, superior officers making any judgements pertinent thereto.

2. Post and regimental commanders will make a report on the first day of May next, through the regular military channels, of the professional ability and practical efficiency of each officer below the rank of colonel of their respective commands, and whether he is attentive to duty and of exemplary conduct and temperate habits. Also the condition and discipline of the men under his immediate control, and his care for and attention to their welfare. Whether he has any peculiar fitness or marked ability for a college, recruiting, or other detail in any branch of the military service, and if so, what; and if he has had any special duty under the reporting officer, how he performed the same.

3. The reports herein required will be made upon blanks furnished for that purpose; and the individual reports of officers shall cover the full period of their service in the Army, and those of commanding officers the time the officers reported upon have been under their command. Department and division commanders will make the required report in the case of officers in their commands not included in the reports of subordinate commanders; and chiefs of War Department bureaus will make a like report of officers in their respective corps. In case the report concerning any officer is unfavorable with respect to his conduct or habits, attention to duty, or the care of his men, the commanding officer making such report shall show the same to the officer affected thereby, giving him an opportunity to make an explanation in writing, which shall be forwarded with the report; but if he does not care to make such explanation, then that fact shall be noted.

4. In making details for special duty and detached service, due consideration will be given to the efficiency, zeal, and reliability of officers, as evidenced by this record; and in particular it is the desire of the department to detail officers for recruiting duty who are shown to have rendered the most efficient service in the care and improvement of their commands.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 42, H. Q. A., April 7, 1890.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1291 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1291. Company and detachment commanders will settle the clothing account of every enlisted man of their respective commands six months after the date of his enlistment, and thereafter on June 30th and December 31st of each year. The entire amount found due the United States will be charged to the soldier upon the muster-rolls for the periods embracing the date of settlement. The money allowance of clothing for the first year will be allotted by half years, and the annual price-list of clothing and equipment and tables of allowances will be prepared so as to give the money allowances for such articles as the enlisted men are likely to draw during the first as well as during the second half of the year.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the accompanying table, showing the first year's money allowance of clothing, computed according to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, will take effect April 1, 1890.

(We omit the table.)

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, April 4, 1890.

The authorized field equipment and prescribed uniform for the infantry soldier under existing orders, will be worn upon all practice marches and other occasions of field service as indicated below:

Each man will wear the regulation blouse, trousers, campaign hat, leggings and shoes, and will carry on his person the blanket bag, in which will be packed one blue shirt, one undershirt, one pair stockings, one pair drawers, one pair shoes, one blanket, the necessary toilet articles and twenty rounds of ammunition. The overcoat will be rolled in one half of a shelter tent and carried on the blanket bag, and every even numbered man will also carry the shelter tent poles.

The haversack will be worn on the left side and will contain (when necessary) one or more day's rations, one meat can, one knife, one fork and one spoon.

The canteen will be worn on the right side. The tin cup will be attached to the strap at the bottom of the blanket bag.

The bayonet scabbard and hunting knife scabbard with hook attachments, will be worn on the field belt; the bayonet on the left and the knife on the right side.

Each man will carry his rifle, including the bayonet, and will wear the prescribed field belt with twenty cartridges in the loops.

Troops should be frequently practiced in garrison in marching, fully armed and equipped as contemplated in A. R. 367.

Nothing contained in this order is intended to interfere with the use of articles of equipment which are being tested by authority of the War Department.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merritt:
O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, April 2, 1890.

1st Lieutenant C. H. Murray, 4th Cavalry, A. S. O., is detailed as Superintendent of all Arizona Divisions of the department heliograph system, with office at San Carlos, and will relieve 1st Lieutenant M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cavalry, of his duties under G. O. No. 2, c. s., these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Grierson:
WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, March 31, 1890.

The target season for small arms at Alcatraz Island will commence April 1, instead of April 15, as heretofore ordered. *

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF TEXAS, April 1, 1890.

1st Lieutenant Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Artillery, having reported, is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving 1st Lieutenant John G. Ballance, 2d Infantry.

G. O. 3, Div. ATLANTIC, April 7, 1890.

The periods selected to constitute the practice season for 1890, are partially announced as follows, viz.:

Fort Wayne, Mackinac, Fort Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Bks. and Plattburgh Bks., June and July; Fort Preble, September; Fort Warren, June; Fort Adams, July; Fort Trumbull and McHenry and Washington Bks., June; Fort Myer, June 15 to Aug. 15; Fort Monroe, June; St. Francis Bks., October.

In view of the recent modification of the small arms practice for artillery troops, one month is considered ample for its completion up to and including 300 yards.

G. O. 4, Div. OF THE ATLANTIC, April 8, 1890.

Announces the mean absolute deviations in artillery target practice of foot batteries, and the per cent. of hits in practice of light batteries, in the Division for the season of 1889, and says:

"Deficiencies in armament at several posts, have rendered it impracticable to conduct practice with all the kinds and calibres of guns and mortars specified in general orders No. 108, A. G. O., of 1888, and the consequent variation in the number of shots fired in each series, by different batteries, prevents the determination of any absolutely true order of merit. In determining the mean absolute deviation for guns, the 4½" siege gun is disregarded, on account of the discrepancies in reports of firing at land targets, the difficulty of making comparisons between records for land and floating targets, and the very unsatisfactory results of the practice, due to defective ammunition, some of which had been on hand for many years, and was unfit for use. The adverse circumstances under which much of the practice has been conducted are appreciated, a number of batteries having been compelled to go to other posts for the purpose, and all having been hampered with inferior material. While a limited number of reports have not been made out strictly in accordance with orders, it is believed that such are less the result of negligence than of misconception. Notwithstanding this, it must be borne in mind that it is not within the province of any officer, to change or depart from the methods laid down in orders for the conduct of the firing. Should circumstances arise under which it would seem impracticable to carry out the instructions as given, a prompt report to that effect should be made, in order that they may be modified by proper authority."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Burton, I. G., will proceed to the penitentiary at Folsom, Cal., on public business (S. O. 25, March 31, D. Cal.).

Lieut.-Col. George H. Burton, I. G., will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., on public business (S. O. 21, April 2, Div. P.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., having reported, is assigned to duty upon the construction of buildings, etc., at the new post at Omaha, with station in Omaha (S. O. 24, April 1, D. Platte.).

Major John V. Furey, Q. M., will repair from Philadelphia to Washington on public business (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. Missouri will grant a fur-

lough for five months, with permission to leave the U. S. to Post Q. M. Sergt. Robert Von der Goltz, Fort Riley (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

The action of Major Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., in proceeding from Los Angeles to Fresno, Cal., and return, is approved (S. O. 21, April 2, Div. P.).

Major Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., will proceed, about May 1, to Fresno, Cal., on public service (S. O. 21, April 2, Div. P.).

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., is further extended four months (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.).

Comy. Sergt. Edward Moriarty, San Antonio, having relinquished unexpired portion of furlough, is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, and will proceed to camp at Eagle Pass for duty (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

The following assignment is made for payments due March 31: Major James P. Cauby, paymr., at Boise Bks. and Fort Townsend; Major John B. Keefe, paymr., at Forts Walla Walla and Sherman; Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., at Vancouver Bks. and ord. depot (S. O. 29, March 25, D. Columbia.).

The troops will be paid on pay-rolls to March 31 as follows: By Major J. P. Willard, paymr., at San Diego Bks., Cal.; by Major A. S. Towar, paymr., at Forts Lowell, Grant, Bowie and Huachuca, Ariz.; by Major W. M. Maynadier, paymr., at Forts Marey, Union and Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 32, March 29, D. Ariz.).

Medical Department.

The leave for one month granted Capt. M. E. Taylor, asst. surg., is extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O. 19, March 27, Div. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bachs, surg., medical director, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Douglas on public business (S. O. 24, April 1, D. Platte.).

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Arthur W. Taylor, asst. surg. (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, surg., is extended one month (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Nathan S. Jarvis, asst. surg., is extended 15 days (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Marshall W. Wood, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Randall and will report to the C. O. Fort Meade for duty (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted Major J. R. Gibson, surg., Governor's Island, is extended three days (S. O. 82, April 9, Div. A.).

The following changes are made: Aot. Hospl. Steward Francis Miller, from Fort Marcy to Fort Thomas; Aot. Hospl. Steward Wm. Herbst, from Fort Thomas to Fort Verde; Hospl. Steward John L. Henderson, from Fort Verde to Fort Bowie; Hospl. Steward Loth, to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve Hospl. Steward Henry C. Schmiedel, who will proceed to Fort Davis for duty (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about April 12, is granted Master Wm. Ludlow, C. E. (S. O. 17, April 3, C. E.).

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E., is still further extended two months (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

The annual reports of all officers of the C. E. and agents in charge of public works or duties of any description under the Chief of Engineers, will be forwarded in time to be received at the office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than July 10 (G. O. 2, April 4, C. E.).

Leave for 21 days, to take effect about April 7, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. V. Judson, C. E. (S. O. 18, April 5, C. E.).

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., is further extended to include April 1, 1890, and his resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 1, 1890 (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John G. D. Knight, C. E., is relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, to take effect upon the completion of the next examination in his department, and will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, C. E., is relieved from temporary duty and will rejoin his proper station (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. John Biddle, C. E., will transfer to Capt. George McC. Derby, C. E., the charge of the erection of the monument at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y. (S. O. 19, April 9, C. E.).

Signal Corps.

A Norfolk, Va., despatch says: "Lieut. J. A. Swift, in charge of the Signal Service from Hatteras to Norfolk, has been relieved from duty, and Sergt. James P. Sherry is acting until an appointment is made."

2d Lieut. Frank Greene will proceed from Prescott to San Carlos for duty reconstructing military telegraph lines near San Carlos (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Wm. U. Simons will proceed from Little Rock to certain points and carry out special instructions, and resume his duties (S. O. 49, April 2, Sig. Office.).

Chaplains.

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain John V. Lewis (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate is granted Post Chaplain John B. McCleery, to take effect May 1 (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.).

The post chaplain on duty at Fort Leavenworth will, in addition to his own duties, perform those of Post Chaplain John B. McCleery, at the Military Prison during the temporary absence of Chaplain McCleery on sick leave (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.).

So much of S. O. 69 and 70 as relates to Post Chaplain John B. McCleery and Post Chaplain Henry Swift, are revoked (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqrs., B. E. G., and H. Ft. Cluster, Mont.; A and 1st Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; 1st Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, E, and H, Ft. Assinibolae, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Sergt. Philip Sauer, Troop B, for being drunk at

position and aiming drill, has been reduced to private and mulcted \$20.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqrs., B. E. H. I. L., and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Majors Jas. Jackson and W. A. Rafferty, members of G. C.-M., will repair to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 28, March 24, D. Columbia.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Bainbridge Reynolds is extended one month (S. O. 28, April 7, Div. M.).

Sergt. Daniel Rice, Troop K, Fort Brown, Texas, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., E, and G, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about April 13, is granted Capt. Theodore J. Wint (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliot, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Walter S. Schuyler is extended fifteen days (S. O. 28, April 7, Div. M.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for four months, to take effect about May 15, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Baldwin (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for 1 month and 15 days on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (S. O. 29, April 9, Div. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L, Ft. Knoch, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

Major S. S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 29, March 25, D. Columbia.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqrs., B, E, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Taylor, on temporary duty at Fort Laramie, will proceed to Fort Robinson on public business (S. O. 23, March 27, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres, on leave, will report by letter to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash.

* Light battery.
The 1st Artillery will leave San Francisco for New York Harbor about May 8.

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqrs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

* Light battery.
1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Kansas City on public business (S. O. 41, March 31, Dept. M.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.
The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow is extended fifteen days (S. O. 27, April 4, Div. M.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqrs., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

* Light battery.
Capt. Harry C. Cushing will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report at Division headquarters, on public business (S. O. 83, April 10, Div. Atlantic.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.
2d Lieut. William Lassiter (late Addtl. 2d Lieut., 4th Art.), will repair to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and report for duty with Bat. M (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey will report in person to Col. William D. Whipple, A. A. G., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

Col. Alexander Piper is relieved from duty with his regiment, to take effect May 1, 1890, and will then proceed to his home, where, at his own request, he is authorized to await retirement (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler will report to the Comdg. Gen. Div. of Atlantic for temporary duty after the departure of his regiment (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.).

So much of S. O. 78 as relates to the post quartermaster at Fort Hamilton, (Lieut. Granger Adams), and to 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, Bat. E, is revoked. Lieut. Adams will remain and transfer funds and property to his successor (S. O. 83, April 10, Div. A.).

To enable the Division Commander to make his recommendation upon an application for leave on account of sickness, submitted by Major Abram C. Wildrick, a board of medical officers for the exam-

ination of that officer will assemble at the Army Building, New York City, April 14. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Chas. T. Alexander and Major Joseph R. Gibson, surgeons, and Capt. Charles K. Winne, assistant surgeon (S. O. 88, April 10, Div. A.)

The 5th Artillery will leave New York Harbor for San Francisco about May 8.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb. Sergt. Richard Prater, Co. E, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs. A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.

Capt. James H. Gageby, recruiting officer, Johnston, Pa., is designated as A. C. S. while in charge of the temporary branch rendezvous at Altoona, Pa. (S. O. 61, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. P. French is further extended 15 days (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. D, E, G, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mears, member of G. C.-M., will repair to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 28, March 24, D. Columbia.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Carver Howland, Adjt., is extended one month (S. O. 20, March 31, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, recruiting officer, Louisville, Ky., will establish a temporary branch rendezvous at Columbus, Ind. (S. O. 63, April 2, Rec. Ser.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs. and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Morton is assigned to duty on recruiting service, and will take station in New York City, in accordance with instructions contained in letter from the War Dept., A. G. O., dated April 4, 1890 (S. O. 66, April 5, R. S.)

Pvt. Timothy J. O'Brien has been appointed corporal in Co. C.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate, to take effect March 28, is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, Fort Robinson (S. O. 23, March 27, D. Platte.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs. D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K, Oklahoma, I. T.

Capt. Gregory Barrett, recruiting officer, Wheeling, is designated as A. C. S. while in charge of the temporary branch rendezvous at Parkersburg, West Va. (S. O. 61, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. R. L. Bullard is detailed to take charge of the Dept. rifle range at Fort Leavenworth, to take effect about May 1 (S. O. 42, April 2, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs. A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; F, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison is further extended one month (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; A, B, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; K, Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; C, Lower Brule Agency, S. D.

Leave for two months, to take effect April 28, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. H. Peshine (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert A. Lovell is extended to include July 1, 1890, and his resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 1, 1890 (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. H. J. Hunt, Co. I, will report to a Board at Fort Leavenworth for examination as to qualifications for position of 2d lieutenant (S. O. 42, April 2, Dept. M.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs. E, F, G, and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, C, D, and I, Ft. Randall, S. D.; B, Pembina, N. D.

Leave for 10 days to take effect about April 3, is granted Capt. Chambers McKibbin, Fort Pembina, N. D. (S. O. 36, March 28, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Will T. May is detailed recruiting officer at Ft. Pembina, N. D., vice 2d Lt. Leon S. Roudiez, relieved (S. O. 37, March 31, D. Dak.)

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. Louis Vogland, Co. H (S. O. 36, March 28, D. Dak.)

Sergt. Charles A. Brooks, Co. A, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

Leave for three months, to take effect about April 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, Adjt. (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex. Sergt.-Major Edward Ford will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs. A, E, G, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; B and F, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; C, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Francois H. French (S. O. 25, March 31, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A, Ft. Maximilian, Mont.; F and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

1st Sergt. James Sweeney, Co. E, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., April 4, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E and G, Ft. Totten, N. D.; I, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.

Leave for 21 days, to take effect about April 14, is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Swaine, Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 37, March 31, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Edward W. Oasey, commanding detachment of Indian scouts at Fort Keogh, Mont., is certified as on duty requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 37, March 31, D. Dak.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. George A. Goodale will inspect Q. M. stores and C. and E. at Fort Mackinac, for which 2d Lieut. B. C. Morse, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 81, April 8, Div. A.)

Sergt. William Williams, Co. E, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs. A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, E, and H, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B, G, and K, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Capt. J. Milton Thompson, recruiting officer, Providence, R. I., is designated as A. C. S. while in charge of the temporary branch rendezvous at Fall River, Mass. (S. O. 61, March 31, Rec. Ser.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 634.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending April 5, 1890.

CASUALTY.

Captain Charles A. Allwood, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, died March 31, 1890, at New York City, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., April 3. Detail: Capt. John S. Lound and Eugene D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William N. Suter, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, 2d Lieut. James W. Benton and William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 23, March 27, D. Platte.)

At Fort Sidney, Neb., April 2. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland and Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf.; Capt. Louis S. Tesson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Joseph W. Duncan, 1st Lieut. Willis Witlich, Adjt.; Charles H. Bonesteel, and Harry L. Bailey, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, Almon L. Parmeter, James W. McAndrew, and Monroe McFarland, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 23, March 27, D. Platte.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., April 4. Detail: Major J. M. Bacon, 7th Cav.; Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.; Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Capt. Myles Moylan, 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, W. W. Robinson, Jr., and J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. R. Bell, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. J. S. Grissard, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. C. Waterman, 7th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 42, April 2, Dept. M.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 8. Detail: Col. Richard I. Dodge and Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf.; Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis and Jonas A. Emery, 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst and Oron Gurovitz, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles F. Rums, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 79, April 5, Div. A.)

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 9. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick and Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Seiden A. Day, 1st Lieut. William P. Duval, and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 80, April 7, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., April 10. Detail: Major William Sinclair and Capt. Frank R. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Capt. John J. Cochran, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John R. Totten, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox and Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 81, April 8, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 11. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck, Charles Morris, and Benjamin K. Roberts, 1st Lieut. John McCrellan, Oliver E. Wood, and Edward T. Brown, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 82, April 10, Div. A.)

The G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, of which Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mears, 4th Inf., is president, will reconvene on March 31 (S. O. 28, March 24, D. Columbia.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Jacob Kline, 34th Inf.; Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. D. G. Knight, C. E.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 19, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of Corpl. Henry J. Hunt, Co. I, 11th Inf., a candidate for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant (S. O. 42, April 2, Dept. M.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Col. Edward P. Vollum, Majors George M. Sternberg and Henry McKiderry, Surgeons, and Capt. John J. Cochran, Asst. Surg., is constituted to meet in New York City, April 28, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion and of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Henry L. Abbot and Cyrus B. Comstock and Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., will meet in New York City for the examination, with a view to his promotion, of 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, C. E. (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

Long Leaves.—Major-General Schofield has directed that in all cases involving extensions of leave which require his action or that of the Secretary of War, the application for leave, with the reasons of the extension, be forwarded by the division commander to the adjutant-general, and in this connection invites attention to par. 47 of the regulations requiring the purpose to be stated when the application for leave is for a prolonged period.

Artillery School.—In G. O. 10, Lieut.-Col. Frank, the commandant, outlines the course of instruction for April. Majors Pennington and Miller are in charge of the artillery practical exercises. The course in electricity was completed March 28, when an examination was held. The school is now as the summer examinations approach.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke.

Col. Henry's troops at Fort McKinney have been busy recently driving thieving Cheyennes, supposed to be from the Rosebud Agency, back to their reservation.

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

It seems to have been decided that the headquar-

ters Department of the Missouri will be located in the Houser building, northwest corner of Broadway and Chestnut street, St. Louis.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

With a view to the thorough execution of G. O. No. 23, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 6, 1890, the following is ordered:

1st Artillery.—Upon the arrival of the 1st Artillery in the Division of the Atlantic the regiment will take station as follows: The colonel, regimental staff, band, Major John Egan, Light Battery K (Dillenback) and Batteries A (Ardruce), G (Loggins) and I (Shaw), at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder and Batteries C (Hubbell), D (Russell) and L (MacMurray), at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. Major William L. Haskin and Batteries B (Merrill), H (Cotton) and M (Darling), at Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

2d Artillery.—On May 1, 1890, Major C. B. Throckmorton and Battery K (Calef) will proceed from Ft. Wadsworth to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and there take station. Upon the arrival at Fort Wadsworth of a battery or batteries of the 1st Artillery, the remaining battery of the 2d, M (Ramsey), will at once proceed to, and take post at Fort Schuyler.

5th Artillery.—As soon as practicable after May 1 the 5th Artillery in New York Harbor will proceed to stations in the Division of the Pacific as follows: Colonel, regimental staff, Major A. C. Wildrick, Light Battery F (Brinckle) and Batteries B (Zalinski), C (Morris), K (Brewerton) and M (Day), to the Presidio of San Francisco. Batteries A (Beck) and I (Crabb), to Alcatraz Island. Battery H (Fessenden), to Fort Mason. Major Tully McCrea and Battery L (Roberts) will remain at Fort Columbus, and Battery E (Vogdes) at Fort Hamilton until the arrival of a battery or batteries of the 1st Artillery, when they will proceed to Fort Canby, Washington. A detachment of Light Battery F, in charge of 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, will remain at Ft. Hamilton until the arrival of Light Battery K, 1st Art., and then proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco. 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, A. A. Q. M., at Fort Wadsworth, will remain thereat, in order that he may transfer his funds and property to his successor of the 1st Artillery.

11th Infantry.—On May 1, 1890, Cos. A (Quincy) and G (Matlie) will proceed to Fort Columbus and report for temporary duty. Upon the departure of Batteries A and C, 5th Art., from Fort Columbus, as large a detachment of Co. B, 11th Inf., as possible will be sent from Fort Wood to assist in the care of public property, etc.

15th Infantry.—The four companies from the Division of the Missouri are assigned as follows: Cos. A (Brinkerhoff) and G (Burnham), at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Co. D (Stafford), at Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Co. K (Hartz), at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

19th Infantry.—The regiment is assigned as follows: Colonel, regimental staff, band and Cos. A (Vernon), G (Bradford), H (Hall) and I (Liscum), to Fort Wayne, Mich. Major W. L. Kellogg and Cos. F (Remington) and K (Towle), to Fort Porter, N. Y. Cos. E (Vance) and B (Leefe), to Fort Brady, Mich. Cos. D (Smith) and C (Witherell), to Fort Mackinac, Mich. The four companies now in the Division of the Atlantic will move as follows: Co. C (Witherell), Fort Barrancas, and D (Smith), Jackson Barracks, will proceed May 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter, to Fort Mackinac, Mich. Major W. L. Kellogg and Cos. B (Leefe) and F (Remington), Mount Vernon Barracks, will remain thereat until the arrival of the incoming garrison of the 15th Infantry, and then proceed, Major Kellogg and Co. F, to Fort Porter, N. Y., and Co. B, to Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 78, April 4, Div. A.)

AN INVITATION.

THE Mauston (Wis.) Sun says: "The troops at Fort Snelling can have no target practice this year owing to an injunction obtained or threatened, by a firm in Minneapolis, owners of real estate near to and in rear of the targets on the rifle range, unless a bonus equivalent to an annual rental of \$3,000 is paid for the privilege. The soldiers at Snelling must have their target practice. The cost, at \$13 per head for the round trip, sending these men to Camp Douglas, would be \$3,250. Why would it not be a good idea for Gen. Ruger to accept Gov. Hoard's proffer of the gratuitous use of the Wisconsin Rifle Range for a couple of months this season? Better yet, why shouldn't the Dept. of Dakota emulate the example set by the Dept. of Texas, and have the Fort Snelling garrison march to the Wisconsin Rifle Range, and go into camp on some portion of the 640 acres there, owned by the State, and be happy?"

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 9, 1890.

A SUCCESSION of events of more or less interest, will, it is anticipated, follow the quiet weeks just passed. An officers' hop is contemplated for Friday evening, April 11; the cadets' Easter hop will take place on April 12; cadet entertainments will doubtless be given on the following Saturday, and it is probable that cadet hops will be given every other week hereafter, until June.

Much interest is felt in a sale to be held in Schofield Hall, April 14, the proceeds to be devoted to the Fresh Air Fund. Miss Emily Parke, of Washington, who is a guest of Miss Michie, has been warmly welcomed by her many friends at the post.

It is said that experiments will be made at West Point to test the new gun invented by Capt. Zalinski, 5th Artillery. Mrs. Winthrop returned recently from a visit to Washington of some length.

Capt. and Mrs. Derby returned last week from a sojourn of several months in Europe. Lieut. Boughton arrived last week and will assume the duties of assistant quartermaster. Lieut. Allen expects to leave the post in a day or two. Hon. H. Gusman, Minister to the United States from Nicaragua, has been among recent visitors. Miss Zansinger has been a guest of Miss Metcalfe. Miss Metcalfe entertained a number of cadets of the second class and several young ladies of the post at a candy pull last Saturday evening.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:

Arthur C. L. Kugel, Niagara Falls, 2nd Dist., N. Y.
Joseph W. Allen Lockport, 3rd Dist., N. Y. (alt.)
Joseph Travis, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

FORT PREBLE, ME.

THE *Portland Express*, in an account of a recent visit to Fort Preble, speaks highly of the efficiency of the command under Major Wm. M. Dunn, 2d U. S. Artillery, and says: "The retreat parade occurs at sunset and as the sun sinks behind the Western hills, the bugle sounded, the sunset gun booms, down comes the flag and the day's work is over. After supper all those who wish to go over to the city may obtain passes, or the men may enjoy themselves in smoking, card playing, sewing, or studying or writing in the barracks. At 9.30 the bugle sounds taps and all lights must go out, and all that disturbs the stillness of the night is the swish, swish of the waves on the beach and the monotonous tramp of the sentry to and fro."

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE *Express* says:

At the recent review Gen. Stanley smilingly met his many friends at headquarters and graciously extended the hospitality of the post, sustaining his reputation as a popular commander.

Gen. C. H. Smith, 10th Inf., in his handsome uniform was the centre of attraction for a while and it seemed as if an extra pair of hands was necessary to accomplish the immense amount of handshaking that required his attention. The fifth German of the San Antonio German Club will be given April 15 and will be led by Lieut. Langhorne, 3d Cavalry.

Lieut. Geo. W. Martin, 18th Infantry, of Fort Clark, has been a visitor at the post.

During the infantry's term at the range the camp was in charge of Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, and he is credited with a very efficient management of affairs.

Three troops of the 3d Cavalry have arrived from Laredo for practice at the range. They are commanded respectively by Capt. Wessells, Lieut. McNamee, and Lieut. Hunter.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE *Kansas City Times* says:

Col. Rucker, chief paymaster, has been confined to his quarters on account of illness.

Col. Heyl, division inspector, is making his quarterly inspection of the military prison.

Lieut. Bullard, 10th Infantry, will take charge of the department rifle range about May 1.

The commanding officer has appointed non-commissioned officers of the post, representing their respective companies as a committee to submit to the canteen council orally or in writing its views as to the management of the canteen. The gross receipts for March of the post canteens were: \$2,473.60; expenditures, \$2,030.21. The net profits amount to \$443.39. There was a balance on hand Feb. 28 of \$362.12. This leaves for distribution among the companies of the post \$805.51.

Mrs. Morrison, of Manhattan, is a guest of her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. McCleary.

Major J. P. Sanger, Inspector general, has gone to Little Rock Barracks and Hot Springs, to inspect money accounts of disbursing officers.

Lieut. Dudley, 2d Artillery, left, April 4, for Lincoln, Neb., accompanied by Mrs. Dudley, where both will spend Easter Sunday.

Mrs. Perry, mother of Lieut. Perry, 9th cavalry, arrived April 4, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Perry. Both will visit Lieut. Perry for some time.

Capt. Swigert, 2d Cav., is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

FORT MONROE, VA.

THE *Baltimore American* says:

It has been a lively week at the post. Gen. R. P. Hughes, Inspector General Division of the Atlantic, arrived Sunday on his annual tour of inspection. The six batteries of artillery were paraded for inspection Monday at 9.30, and it was 1 P. M. before they were dismissed. Guard mount, which had been postponed, was then called, after which battalion drill occupied the afternoon, closing with dress parade at sunset.

Col. J. S. Rogers arrived here recently with about fifty cadets from the University of Michigan, on their annual tour of observation.

Col. C. M. Terrell, chief paymaster Department of the Platte, is visiting his son-in-law, Lieut. Bartlett, of the garrison.

Capt. David S. Dennison, a former Baltimorean, who was stationed here back in the seventies, but who has long since left the service for civil pursuits, arrived from New York Sunday morning with some friends to look over the old camp grounds. He carried them into the fort and endeavored to point out "ghost alley," but it had long since been closed up. He met a number of his old regiment and two classmates, Capt. Ingalls and Lieut. Crawford.

Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th Artillery, is here on sick leave.

Miss Janet McLean, of Cincinnati, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, has returned home.

Lieut. W. N. P. Darrow, 4th Artillery, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends on his engagement to Miss Mary Nell, of Columbus, which adds another to the many romances of the Hygeia.

Mrs. Gen. W. L. Elliott and two daughters, of San Francisco, are among the late arrivals.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A six-inch Thurlow cast-steel breech-loading rifle received a second test at the naval proving ground, opposite Annapolis, April 5. This is the gun tested over a year ago, but the Navy Department refused to accept the first trial as satisfactory. As at the former test, the statutory charge for guns of this size, forty-eight pounds of prismatic powder, was used. This charge gave to the projectile of one hundred pounds weight an initial velocity of two thousand feet. Ten rounds were fired, the same as at the former test. Lieut. Commander Dayton, who with other officers conducted the test, will submit his report to the Department in a few days. Mr. Thomas, who represented the Thurlow Company, the manufacturers, expressed himself as being satisfied with the performance of the gun. The Thurlow gun is in competition with the Pittsburg cast-steel gun, which burst while being tested, over a year ago. An eight-inch gun intended for the cruiser *Baltimore* is being mounted at the proving ground.

In the British Parliament, Mr. E. Stanhope said in reply to General Goldsworthy, that he regretted to state that one of the 110-ton guns had been sunk in the Thames, but it belonged to the Italian Government.

The Secretary of War has suggested amendments to the Fortification Bill now pending before the Senate Appropriation Committee, permitting the purchase abroad of such parts of mortar carriages as cannot be procured in this country, and making the appropriation for machinery for armor, for gun factory mortars, mortar carriages, etc., available until expended.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. At. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardi.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Key West, Fla., April 3, from Havana, Cuba. All well. Address Key West, Fla. Will not leave sooner than April 15.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as *Galena*.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At Key West April 3. Address for present Key West, Florida. Will not leave sooner than April 15.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. Temporary flagship Rear Admiral Gherardi. At Key West April 3. Address care Commandant Navy-yard, New York. Will not leave sooner than April 15.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gills.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. F. Snow. At Navy-yard, New York. Will be assigned to the South Atlantic Station and be put in commission April 22. Her officers are now being ordered to her.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Montevideo, Uruguay, last accounts.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Foreyth. At Montevideo last accounts.

European Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. En route to Corfu, March 23, as per cable, and was also to visit Castellamere and Fiume, spend a week at Pola, touch at Malta and Alexandria, and return to Europe.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as *Chicago*.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as *Chicago*.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Same as *Chicago*.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. Arrived at San Francisco from Mare Island April 9. She was to have a six hours' trial of her engines for the benefit of the Inspection Board on the 10th inst., and then go to Santa Barbara for speed, manœuvring and gun trials. She will probably sail for the Pacific Station on or about May 1.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Green. At Apia, Samoa, Feb. 25. When relieved will be ordered to San Francisco.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 26.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Honolulu. Has been ordered to Apia, Samoa, to relieve the *Adams*.

NIRPSI, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu. Commander Felix McCurley has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Honolulu on March 28.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Left Shanghai, China, Feb. 23, for Nagasaki, Japan, to exchange paymasters with *Suzakura*, and will probably leave station, with cadets on board, for San Francisco about March 23. Mail for this vessel should be addressed care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Left Shanghai, China, on March 1. Arrived at Amoy, China, on March 4.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama March 17.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. At Chingkiang March 7.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, Feb. 10; left on Feb. 23 for Nagasaki, Japan. Is probably now at Chemulpo.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 16, which will be her address for the present. She is expected at Norfolk next week.

POSTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., April 10.

MINNESOTA, 12 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. En route for Asiatic station via Suez Canal and Red Sea. Address care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. A cable announces that the *Alliance* arrived at Malaga April 3. She is expected at Alexandria, Egypt, about April 20.

BALTIMORE, Captain W. S. Schley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where she will complete her

preparations for sea. When completed will be sent to Baltimore, Md.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Navy-yard, New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Present address Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gattings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably soon be assigned to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Palos*.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates.

Arrived at St. Helena Feb. 21. Her arrivals will be about as follows: Arrive at Ascension, March 20; arrive at Barbadoes between April 25 and May 1; arrive at New York, between May 15 and 20.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, for New York, March 8. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Was to sail from San Diego, Cal., March 30, for Mare Island. The survey work for the present season on the coast of lower California has been completed and the vessel will receive necessary repairs to her machinery, boats, etc., at the Navy-yard.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

Following is the programme for the summer cruise of the nautical schoolship *St. Mary's* for 1890: Leave New York April 8; New London, May 20. Arrive at Fayal, June 5; sail from Fayal, June 9. Arrive at Lisbon, June 17; sail from Lisbon, June 24. Arrive at Gibraltar, June 27; sail from Gibraltar, July 3. Stop at Tangier one day. Arrive at Madeira, July 9; sail from Madeira for home, July 15. Arrive home, Aug. 9.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. F. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Byron Wilson has been ordered to command on April 30.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. Louis, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajar*, *Catohiti*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* sailed from San Francisco April 3, to do dredging in the harbor of Santa Barbara. She will return to Mare Island about the 17th, to dock ship, and expects to leave San Francisco about May 1st for the northward.

THE contractors for the *Vesuvius* are endeavoring to have the Government accept the vessel without a supplementary horse power trial called for by Secretary Tracy. The vessel is required to maintain 3,200 horse power, and it has never been shown that she can do this, though on her trial trip she made more speed than required by contract.

ORDERS have been issued for the final inspection of the cruiser *Charleston*, now at the Mare Island Navy-yard, preparatory to her going into active service as flagship of the Pacific Squadron. The inspection will probably be made this week, and the vessel will soon after start on her cruise along the Pacific Coast, going as far south as Valparaiso.

It is the purpose of the Government to keep one vessel at Samoa constantly for the present. The *Adams*, commanded by Comdr. James G. Green, is now there, but she will soon be relieved by the *Mohican*, commanded by Comdr. E. M. Shepard, which has sailed from Honolulu for Apia. It is probable that before long Rear Admiral George Brown, in the *Charleston*, will visit the islands, though the flagship may visit some of the South Pacific ports.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued advertisements for bids for the construction of one armored cruiser of about 8,100 tons, one protected cruiser of about 5,500 tons, and one steel practice vessel of about 800 tons. The bids will be opened on Tuesday, June 10. The cruisers are each to make on trial trips not less than twenty knots an hour for four consecutive hours, and for every quarter knot above that figure a premium of \$5,000 will be paid, with a like penalty for every quarter knot below. In the case of these vessels there is no minimum speed fixed below which the Government is at liberty to reject them. The practice vessel is to make twelve knots at hour for four hours and the premiums and penalties for excess or deficit are \$5,000 for each one-quarter knot. A failure to reach eleven knots will be cause for rejection. All of these vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans prepared and adopted by the Department. The armored cruiser is to be completed within three years, the protected cruiser (No. 6) in two and one-half years, and the practice vessel in two years. The bids may be made in either of the two classes: First, according to the Department's plan for hull and machinery; second, according to the plans of the bidder for hull and machinery.

THE Secretary of the Navy has approved the findings of the court-martial acquitting Commander J. B. Coghlan on his plea of not guilty, the principal witnesses refusing to testify.

THREE of the four 8 inch guns for the *Baltimore* are about ready to be placed aboard that vessel. Rear Admiral Gherardi will probably hoist his flag on this vessel during the coming month.

IF the promises of the contractors are fulfilled, the *Philadelphia* will be ready for her official speed trial on May 1, the *Concord* on June 1, and the *San Francisco* July 1. The *Bennington* is several months behind the *Concord*.

THE *Brilliant*, just commenced at Sheerness, England, will have a displacement of 3,600 tons, and machinery of 9,000 horse power, propelling her at a speed of 19.75 knots. She will be the largest vessel ever built at Sheerness.

THE new electric lighting plant of the Washington Navy-yard has been completed, and light was turned on for the first time on April 10. This is the first navy yard in the country to be provided with electric lights, but it will not be many months before New York, Norfolk and League Island will be likewise equipped.

INSTRUCTIONS have been sent out to commanding officers of naval vessels requesting reports to be sent to the Navy Department at once showing the nativity of every enlisted man on each vessel. This information is wanted in connection with the bill, which is about to become a law, prohibiting the enlistment of aliens in the Navy.

IN a recent paper Admiral Colomb said of the work of the Maritime Conference at Washington that exceedingly useful as their labors have been, there is very much more to be done before we have obtained a theoretically perfect "rule of the road." But more important still, mariners should be taught and should thoroughly understand what the rules are intended to mean. It is almost invariably the case at present that collisions occur through negligence to comply with the rules, and the alterations proposed at the Conference will certainly tend to make them easier of comprehension.

THE Merritt Wrecking Company, of New York, claims to have definitely located the British sloop-of-war *Braak* off Cape Henlopen, and has renewed a contract with the Ocean Wrecking Co. to recover the alleged valuable contents of the sloop. The *Braak* is reported by the British Admiralty to have gone down with over ten million dollars' worth in gold, silver and precious stones, besides 133 tons of copper, in May, 1798. It expects to raise the contents from the wreck in about two months from May 15th next. The Merritt is the same company which recovered the mails and specie from the wreck of the steamer *Oregon*, sunk in 130 feet of water off Fire Island, about four years ago.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *N. Y. World*, writing from on board the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, off Corfu, Ionian Islands, March 28, says among other things that on Sunday, March 23, the squadron left the port of Naples and proceeded in column formation to sea, and, after passing Capri, formed line and held that formation until nightfall, when they again formed column. The next day steaming tactics were begun in the Ionian Sea, off Cape Spartivento. Off Corfu, March 25, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M. the squadron was again exercised in steaming tactics. At the entrance of the harbor proper, the *Chicago* exchanged salutes with the fort. The run from Naples was on the whole the most delightful they had experienced. The weather was very fine. Target practice with the great guns began on March 27th.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 5.—Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, to duty at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Naval Cadets B. H. Fuller, Thos. P. Magruder, R. E. Carney and W. C. Cole, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the Charleston.

Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Ensign George H. Stafford, to examination for promotion.

APRIL 7.—Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske, to special duty in connection with the installation of electric light and signal apparatus on board the naval ships building at Philadelphia.

Pay Director James D. Murray, to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 9.—Lieutenant Walter McLean, to the training ship *New Hampshire* May 1 next.

Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris, to the *Minnesota*, April 15.

APRIL 10.—Sailmaker John S. Franklyn, to receiving ship *Dale*.

Detached.

APRIL 5.—Ensign Wiley B. Field, from the *Minnesota* April 13, and ordered to the *Essex* April 22.

Ensign John J. Knapp, from duty at Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds, and ordered to the receiving ship *Dale*.

APRIL 7.—Captain F. V. McNair has reported his return home, having been detached from command of the *Omaha* on Feb. 15 last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director Richard Washington, from the Pay Office, Norfolk, Va., and ordered as General Inspector of the Pay Corps.

APRIL 8.—Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, from special duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy and granted four months' sick leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Chief Engineer Robert B. Hine and Passed Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman, from duty at the Quinard Iron Works, New York, and ordered to duty at the Delaware River Iron Works, Chester, Pa., in connection with the machinery of the *Concord*.

APRIL 9.—Chief Engineer George H. White, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty in connection with the machinery of the ironclads at Richmond, Va.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. White, from the *Minnesota*, April 15, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, from duty connected with the ironclads at Richmond, Va., and granted sick leave for six months.

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Calibre in inches.	Weight of Gun—Tons.	Weight of Charge—Lbs.	Weight of Shell—Lbs.	Muzzle velocity—ft. seconds.	Penetration of Steel Armor at 1000 yds.—inches.	Cost of Gun.			Cost of Carriage.		
						Labor.	Material.	Total.	Labor.	Material.	Labor.
4. Ord.	1.52	12.5	56	1900	7.1	\$29.87	\$1,727.13	\$2,557.00		As below.	
4. D and S.	1.52	12.5	30	1900	7.1	905.21	1,816.83	\$2,722.04	\$1,778.02	\$650.98	\$2,233.00†
5.	1.56	30	60	2000	8.6	1,811.47	3,758.32	5,569.79	2,807.27	447.60	\$3,254.87†
6.		45	100	2000	10.3	2,227.15	5,275.94	7,503.09	3,725.22	1,708.29	5,433.51
Mark III.	4.91	50	110								
8.	12.58	125	250	2 00	14.5	5,738.14	11,138.75	16,876.89	Half-turret	carriages,	\$4,755.06
Mark II.		110									
10.	13.03	125	250	2125	15.3	3,085.44	11,884.21	14,971.65	4,331.77	2,633.15	6,964.92
12.	26.16	250	500	2000	18.75	5,970.00	18,188.00	24,158.00	17,749.29	5,741.68	23,520.97
16.	46.00	425	850	2000	30.5						
18.	110.00	1000	2000	2000	30.5						

*Driggs-Schroeder gun. †Estimated.

Leave.

Granted to Paymaster George H. Read for six months, with permission to leave the United States.
Granted Pay Director James Fulton for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

Revoked

Orders of Pay Director J. D. Young to the Navy Pay Office at Norfolk.

[UNIFORM CIRCULAR.]

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1890

Naval cadets of the Engineer Division who have completed the four years' course at the Naval Academy, shall wear the same uniform as prescribed for naval cadets, except that instead of the gold foil anchor worn in the centre of the pad of the shoulder knot and on the collar of the Service coat, the device of the Engineer Corps, embroidered in gold, shall be worn, and the lace worn on the sleeve shall be wound with red, instead of with black silk.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

COST OF NAVAL GUNS.

ACCORDING to a recent statement furnished the Naval Committee of the House by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, three 10-inch, nine 8-inch, fifty 6-inch and two 5 inch steel, high power, breech loading rifles have been completed to date. Of these all but three 6-inch, one 8 inch and three 10-inch are now board vessels. The guns now making at navy-yard and by private firms are three 4-inch, thirty-two 6-inch, five 8-inch and one 10 inch.

Capacity of output per annum of the Washington Navy yard with present facilities: 4-inch, thirty; 6-inch, fifty; 8 or 10-inch, five of either calibre.

When all proposed tools are in readiness, the output will be increased 30 per cent., approximately. And when the machinery is completed the Washington Navy yard will be able to manufacture high power guns of 16 inch calibre.

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

THE papers in the Court-martial case of 1st Lieut. James V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., who was recently tried at Fort Leavenworth on charges of duplicating pay accounts, are now before the President. The sentence of the court is dismissal.

The papers in the case of 1st Lieut. E. J. Bailey, 4th Inf., who was tried on a similar charge, are also expected soon at Washington.

General Schofield, as acting commander of the Division of the Missouri, has made public the findings of the Chicago Court martial which recently tried 1st Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in striking Private Dell P. Wild, of that regiment. The court adjudged Lieut. Steele guilty of an assault upon the private, and sentenced him to a reprimand and three months' confinement within the limits of his post. General Schofield has approved the findings of the court, and administered this reprimand.

"Temporary loss of self-control in dealing with mutinous conduct of a soldier has already resulted in subjecting Lieut. Steele to punishment of public and official censure, to which little can now be added by formal reprimand. The lesson taught by this incident is instructive to all young officers of the Army by showing them the absolute necessity of self-command as a qualification for the command of men. Abuse of subordinates by words or blows is not to be tolerated under any circumstances. The U. S. A. has heretofore won unbounded confidence by the cool, dispassionate manner in which its duties have always been performed under most trying circumstances. This high character cannot be maintained if officers permit themselves to be governed by feeling in their official conduct towards each other and the men under their command.

"It is proper to remark in connection with this case that Lieut. Steele committed an unfortunate mistake in acting as prosecutor in trial of soldier with whom he had had personal difficulty. This resulted from the accidental circumstances that Lieut. Steele was J. A. of an existing court, before which this case was sent for trial. Although the judge-advocate of a court-martial is not one of the judges who try cases, and although there is no provision of law for challenge of a judge-advocate by the accused, yet a nice sense of propriety and due appreciation of self-interest should suggest to an officer the wisdom of requesting to be excused from duty of prosecutor under such circumstances. Such request would, of course, be respected by the commanding-general who appointed the court."

The General Court-martial at Fort Yates for the trial of Capt. E. G. Febet, 8th U. S. Cavalry, organized April 5. A despatch of April 7 says: Lieut. Crowder, who acted in the same capacity at the Steele Court-martial at Chicago, appeared for the defence. The first witness, Lieut. Abbot, said he moved to adjourn the Court-martial because it was his opinion that Capt. Febet was suffering from the effects of a long spree. Lieut. Brooks testified that he thought Febet was neither drunk nor sober, but part between. Lieut. Ayer testified much the same.

THE United Service Gazette says: "The old salts are unavailingly protesting against the abolition of masts and sails, and ask what is to become of the ship in case of a breakdown of the machinery. However, the best modern naval authorities agree that this risk must be run, as spars and sails only encumber a fighting ship in these days of steam. The full-rigged cruiser *Mercury*, lately commissioned at Portsmouth for service on the China station, has been ordered to unship her yards and carry only such sails as may be sufficient to steady her in a gale of wind."

WEDNESDAY, April 9, was the 25th anniversary of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General U. S. Grant at Appomattox. How time flies!

THE Emperor of Germany in a recent order to his Army, enjoins commanders to set an example of self-sacrifice to officers and to check indulgence in unnecessary luxuries, the habit of making costly presents and giving frequent banquets, and so forth. He also directs that the names of officers who do not conform to the rule prescribing a simpler mode of life, shall be submitted to him. He declares that habits of luxury must be seriously and firmly opposed, and intends, to a large extent, to judge of the capacity of the officer by this standard. Truly the iron age is coming again.

We are glad to learn that the reported death of General Horace Brooks, U. S. A., retired, of Detroit, proved to be incorrect, the press dispatches having confused him with Major Edmund H. Brooke, retired, who died in Detroit, March 25, and to whose services, etc., we referred last week. The general must have been amused at reading the accounts of his own death, but at the same time might well feel proud that so many of the notices referred in commendatory terms to his long, able and distinguished services while on the active list.

WILLIAM H. WASSILL, late lieutenant 9th U. S. Infantry, who resigned in 1898, is contributing to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* a series of articles on Life at West Point. In a recent number he says:

When a report is made an explanation is required of the cadet. In order to show to what extent this is sometimes carried I give verbatim the following:

"WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1890.—Report: Feet on the table at inspection, 3 P. M. Explanation: I would respectfully state that the report is correct. It was necessary that I should have my feet on the table, as my room-mate was present and had his feet on the floor. I live with Odet Grimes. Respectfully submitted,

"JAS. M. ANDERSON, Cadet Private Co. A, 1st Class." History does not state that this explanation was acceptable, but I fancy its humor was appreciated.

THE Secretary of War has approved the recommendations of the commanding general for the withdrawal of the troops from the following posts as soon as department commanders can provide suitable accommodations for them elsewhere. Forts Maginnis, Bridger, Sidney, Crawford, McDowell, Thomas, Verde and Little Rock Barracks.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* asks: "Shall we build a monument to General Crook?" and says: "Here were his friends, and here many of the pleasantest hours of his life were passed. Why not then erect in the city which was best loved by him a monument that will perpetuate his memory?"

A board of ordnance officers of the Army will soon experiment with Lt. Fiske's position indicator, with the object of mounting sets of them in all the fortifications of New York Harbor. The instruments so far turned out have been made by the Western Electric Company of this city, and cost about \$1,000 a set. The new sets, however, are being made of aluminum bronze, and being of exceedingly fine material, will cost not much less than \$3,000 a set. It is understood that the Navy Department will place range finders very shortly on all the new ships of the Navy.

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The new detail for the Artillery School at Fort
Monroe is now under consideration by Major Gen-
eral Schofield. It was expected somewhat earlier
this year than usual, on account of a desire to select
the officers of the 5th Art. before their departure
for the Pacific slope, but as there is now good reason
to believe that the bill increasing the artillery reg-
iments will soon become a law, the selections will
probably not be finally made until after the reor-
ganization has been effected. The promotions to
follow the passage of the bill would prevent the de-
tail of a number who are now eligible and who have
been included in the list. If the number of lieuten-
ants is reduced, the detail may be confined to one
first and one second lieutenant from each reg-
iment.

EUROPE is slowly but surely becoming American-
ized, says the New York Herald. Portugal has in-
vited American shipbuilders to make tenders for
the construction of new cruisers, and the Prussian
military cap worn by the German Army is to be re-
placed by one of an American pattern.

A PAMPHLET recently issued in Berlin, entitled
"He Goes—What Now," has caused a great sensa-
tion, and some think the Emperor himself is the
author. It compares Emperor William to Savona-
rola and Constantine, and says he has taken the
new social doctrine into his own hands to save the
trotting thrones of Europe.

We have received several communications refer-
ring to the establishment of a corps of enlisted
Quartermaster's employes to take the place of extra
duty men, etc., at military posts. The project has
merit, but we are not sanguine of any definite action
in the matter by Congress at the present session.

A GENERAL ORDER announcing the appointments,
promotions, etc., which have occurred since Jan. 1
will be issued from the War Department in a few
days.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE NEED OF MORE CRUISERS.

It is a matter of regret that the House Naval
Committee failed to place in the Appropriation bill
an item providing for the construction of additional
cruisers. That the Navy needs strengthening in the
direction proposed by the bill is, of course, an ad-
mitted fact, and whatever may be the final decision
as to building additional armored vessels, that an
equally great and present need exists for unarmored
cruising vessels would seem to be evident. Twenty
years ago there were 46 seagoing vessels in commis-
sion; to day there are but 33. The following table
shows the division of these forces at the respective
dates mentioned:

	No. Atl.	European.	So. Atl.	Pacific.	Asiatic.	Spec'l
1870...	9	4	4	12	9	7
1890...	4	5	2	8	5	10

Of the 33 crafts of all sorts, now in commission
for sea service, eight are steel vessels of the new
Navy; five are of iron, built prior to 1876; three
are wooden sailing vessels, and seventeen are
wooden ships of various displacements, rates and
ages. Some of these ante-date the war, others were
built during that struggle, and still others have
been built or purchased since that time. Ten of
these seventeen will, it is estimated by Chief Con-
structor Wilson, be eliminated from the list within
the next three years. Their places will be supplied
by ten of the new vessels now under construction,
while the remaining seven will drag out a lingering
existence for three or four years longer, and ten
years hence the last of the wooden fleet will be ex-
tinguished for seagoing purposes. It follows then,
that if all the hopes of the Department are fulfilled
that, notwithstanding the number of vessels already
authorized, the augmentation of the available force
afloat will be zero, though it is barely possible that
by the close of 1893 two or three of the armored
vessels may be ready for commission.

By this it will be seen that we are barely holding
our own, not expecting any increase from the pres-
ent low standard, decreased as it is by 33 per cent.
from that of twenty years ago. Surely that can
not be the mark at which we should aim. The ne-
cessity for beginning additional cruisers at once
seems obvious, if we are to have any definite in-
crease of force in the near future. By the close of
1895 we shall probably have (including the vessels
proposed by the current bill) but 44 or 45 vessels,
an actual decrease from the standard of 1870. Even
if there should be authorized a minimum annual
addition of three cruisers of say 2,000 to 3,500 tons
displacement, five years hence we would be but lit-
tle in advance of that standard, and far enough

away from the actual requirements of the Service. It is to be hoped that the Senate will add some cruisers to the bill when it reaches that body, and that the work of pushing forward the increase of the Navy will not be lost sight of.

Whether he was right or whether he was wrong, the inventor of the monitor system certainly did not agree with those who inform us that they have improved upon his ideas. Ericsson declared most unmistakably that two turrets on a vessel had "the same advantages as two heads on the human body or two suns in the heavens. There are advantages in either case, but the disadvantages are innumerable. "The proposition is incontrovertible," he further said, "that when all the resources of mechanic art have been employed, on either side the nation that puts a fleet of double-turret ships to sea will be utterly annihilated by the nation that employs the single-turret ship with its greater speed, greater impregnability and heavier ordnance. This concentration gives a thickness to the turret, insuring absolute impregnability, and guns of such calibre as to crush an adversary at a single blow." At the same time Ericsson believed that the day for heavy ironclads of all sorts had passed. The type of naval structure he advocated was a light vessel of high speed carrying a single gun planting its shots under water and below the cuirass of armored vessel, and he believed in a contact so close that no shot could be misdirected. The style of warfare, in short, that Cushing illustrated under such disadvantageous circumstances, and which might be made equally effective with more modern appliances against the armored vessels at present afloat. The expenditure in money and men on a battleship, if divided among twenty or thirty such ships, would, in Ericsson's opinion, be far more effective for defence. In this opinion Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers, late Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, coincided, as this extract from a letter, addressed by him to John Ericsson, will show:

"I have your letter of the 21st. I think the days of heavy ironclads and monitors are numbered, all of which is to our great advantage, as we possess none of either. The simplicity and efficiency of your torpedo, as compared with the Whitehead, gives us the power of using a charge sufficient to insure the destruction of an opponent, no matter where he is struck; while the seagoing qualities and speed of the *Destroyer* will enable us to break up any attempt at a blockade."

Our endeavor in what we have said on this monitor business has not been so much to advocate any given system as to prevent our readers from being misled by "expert" misstatement and misrepresentation of questions of fact.

LINEAL OR REGIMENTAL PROMOTION.

THE oft-recurring question of lineal vs. regimental promotion has again assumed prominence through the efforts of the lieutenants of the 7th Cavalry to bring an action in the Supreme Court involving a construction of par. 1204, Revised Statutes. Many of the lieutenants of the 10th Cavalry have hastened to disavow any sympathy with their brothers of the 7th, and are impelled thereto not from any desire for increased promotion or emolument, but because they are satisfied with the present application of the law.

Our military laws and customs are derived from England; from a country that has for several hundred years been distinguished in colonization schemes, and whose troops have, in consequence, been stationed in every quarter of the world. By the English law promotions for subalterns are regimental, the reason being apparent in the fact of her widely separated regiments, in the local recruitment of some of them, and in the *esprit de corps* which the system undoubtedly fosters in such a service. We have followed the precedent in part only; the English law governing promotions is supplemented by one governing retirements that insures efficiency in the subaltern grades. In following the precedent have not our law-makers overlooked the underlying conditions? Do we have troops serving so far apart that the transfer of an officer from one regiment to another would deprive a company of any degree of its efficiency, or would the cost of the transportation of such an officer be a serious item in the annual military budget? Are our regiments identified in any way with localities? Does the equipment, uniform, or kind of service vary with us in the several regiments of the same

arm of the Service? To these questions but one answer can be given. A calculation of the records of all company officers, now in the Service, shows that the average service of 2d lieutenants of infantry is 7 yrs. 3 mos. 6 days; cavalry, 6 yrs. 4 mos. 10 days; artillery, 5 yrs. 7 mos. 7 days. 1st lieutenants: Infantry, 10 yrs. 2 mos. 17 days; cavalry, 9 yrs. 6 mos. 20 days; artillery, 13 yrs. 2 mos. 17 days.

As promotion is now made an officer has frequently to note the advancement of his juniors, through no merit or distinguished service, over his head; he is commanded by officers that were his former juniors and whom in a four years' examination at the Military Academy were declared to be his juniors. Do these facts encourage a greater regard for his regiment? Do they lead an officer to increased professional attainments? or do they in any way add to his value as an officer? Do they encourage the cadet to attain class standing? On the other hand, under lineal promotion, is it not unfair that a company or regiment having gone through the trials and hardships of a severe campaign, that its officers should be denied any advancement incident thereto? Would the best interests of the Service be followed by giving to officers promotion incident to the fortunes of a war in which they bore no part?

These are the questions to be considered aside from the fact that the whole question of regimental promotion as distinguished from lineal promotion resolves itself, as it now stands, into one of interpretation of law. Article 1204, R. S., is certainly plain. The corresponding article in the statutes that preceded those now in force contained the clause "according to established rule," and under that form of the statute the War Department established the rule that "promotion to the grade of captain shall be regimental." Did Congress in the enactment of Art. 1204, R. S., intentionally omit the clause, "according to established rule?" In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, a reasonable inference is that the act must be construed exactly according to its terms, that "promotions in the line shall be made through the whole Army, in its several lines of artillery, cavalry and infantry, respectively."

THE Army has good reason to feel encouraged over its prospects for favorable legislation during the present session after the very liberal treatment received on Saturday last at the hands of the House, which has hitherto shown it so little favor. We cannot recall an occasion when so many important military measures were passed in so short a space of time and with so little opposition. This unusual but gratifying result is due to the new and improved set of rules under which the House is operating, to the energetic efforts of General Cuthbertson and members of the Military Committee, and especially to the personal popularity of the gentleman just named with members of both parties. The promptness with which the several measures were disposed of showed plainly that he and his committee had the full confidence of the House. All that was required by even the most chronic objector was a simple statement as to the object of each of the several measures and the fact that they had the support of the committee and of the War Department. It is to be hoped that this friendly spirit toward the Army may continue until other measures now on the calendar have met a similar fate.

Now that the bill to increase the artillery arm to seven regiments has passed by the House, and is therefore almost certain to become a law, there is naturally a great deal of interest in the changes that will follow. There will be a decided boom in promotion in this branch of the Service which has so long been obliged to stand and wait. The immediate effect of the prospective law will be to advance two lieutenants-colonels to the rank of colonel; four majors to the grade lieutenant-colonel; ten captains to the rank of major; thirty-four first lieutenants to the rank of captain and two second lieutenants to the rank of first lieutenant, leaving twenty-one vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, the actual increase in the number of officers called for by the bill. These vacancies will, no doubt, be filled by graduates of the Military Academy.

It is probable that some of last year's class will be transferred from other arms. We most heartily congratulate the artillery on their brilliant prospects and we are ready to assist in "wetting" each one and all of the well deserved commissions.

The following shows the promotion that will ensue when the bill becomes a law:

To Colonel.—Lieut.-Cols. La Ruffe L. Livingston, 3d to 6th Art., and Wm. M. Graham, 1st to 7th Art. To Lieutenant-Colonel.—Majors Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d to 3d Art.; Francis L. Guenther, 2d to 1st Art.; Abram C. Wildrick, 5th to 6th Art.; Alex. C. M. Pennington, 4th to 7th.

To Major.—Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d to 3d Art.; Wm. McK. Dunn, 2d to 2d Art.; Jos. B. Campbell, 4th to 5th Art.; Frank G. Smith, 4th to 4th Art.; and Joseph G. Ramsay, 2d Art.; John A. Darling, 1st Art.; Henry F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art.; George B. Rodney, 4th Art., and Carle A. Woodruff, 2d Art., to original vacancies.

To Captain.—1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, 5th to 2d Art.; E. Bridge R. Hills, 5th to 2d Art.; Constantine Chase, 3d to 4th Art.; Henry J. Reilly, 5th to 4th Art.; Christopher W. Harrold, 3d to 2d Art.; Louis V. Caziare, 2d to 1st Art.; Chas. E. Kilbourne, 2d to 5th Art.; Luigi Loma, 5th to 2d Art.; James E. Eastman, 2d to 4th Art.; Ramsay D. Potts, 3d to 2d Art.

To Captains, to fill original vacancies.—1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d Art.; John McClellan, 5th Art.; John B. Eaton, 3d Art.; Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art.; Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art.; Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art.; Samuel R. Jones, 4th Art.; Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art.; E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art.; Walker Howe, 4th Art.; Henry C. Dancy, 3d Art.; Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; Alex. D. Sebenek, 2d Art.; Edwin S. Curtis, 2d Art.; Edward Davis, 3d Art.; Sydney W. Taylor, 4th Art.; Wm. Everett, 4th Art.; Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art.; John A. Lundeen, 4th Art.; Medorem Crawford, Jr., 2d Art.; Wm. P. Van Ness, 1st Art.; Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art.; Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art., and John H. G. Ford, 2d Art.

THE President did not disappoint expectation when, on April 5, he sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig.-General Nelson A. Miles to be major-general, vice Crook, deceased, and that of Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson, 10th U. S. Cavalry, to be brigadier-general. He did, however, surprise a good many by the nomination of General Lewis A. Grant, of Minneapolis, to be Assistant Secretary of War. Of the distinguished military services of Generals Miles and Grierson it seems unnecessary to speak at length. Both represent the Volunteer Army of the Civil War, for both were citizens when that war broke out; both entered the Service in 1861 within a few weeks of each other, although General Grierson was then much the senior of General Miles in point of age, and both ended their war experience as general officers.

Since the war the reputation of General Miles as an Indian fighter has been of the very highest, and his exploits in Arizona and elsewhere have given further proof of his qualities as a soldier and administrator. Yet in the prime of life, he is likely to succeed to the command of the Army when General Schofield retires in 1895, for he will then be the senior and have nearly eight years of active service before him. General Grierson is the senior colonel of the Army, and has been in command of the Department of Arizona for some time past. He has but a few months to serve, for he will be sixty-four on July 8 next. The new Assistant Secretary was bred a lawyer; entered the volunteer service during the war as major, and retired as brigadier-general in command of the Vermont brigade. In 1866 he declined the appointment of lieutenant-colonel 36th U. S. Infantry, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in business—first at Des Moines, Iowa, and then at Minneapolis.

THE new Paymaster General of the Army has suggested an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, which, if adopted, will insure his popularity with all officers of the Service. This amendment contemplates the payment of mileage in advance to officers travelling on long journeys. In the shape presented to the Senate Appropriation Committee it proposes an allowance of six cents per mile as an advance to officers ordered on trips of one thousand miles or more. It is to be hoped that the committee will be prompt to recognize the necessity and justice of such a law. It is no little hardship to officers to be compelled to draw upon their own private means—and it is not every officer that has a bank account—to furnish advances to the Government for carrying out its orders. Under the present system officers are not only compelled to foot the bills for travelling expenses from their own pockets, but are forced to wait sometimes for weeks and months before reimbursed by the Government. This hardship would be obviated by the

legislation proposed, and as it calls for no extra expense to the Government there cannot be the slightest reason for denying the privilege, or, more properly speaking, the right asked for by Paymaster General Smith.

THE vexed question of many years—the selection and retention by officers of public quarters at military posts—has been settled to a certain extent by the amended regulation, par. 1081, which we publish this week. Still we infer that even yet variances may arise, and that the matter is one that does not admit of a conclusive and inflexible settlement.

UNDER regulations recently issued (G. O. 40), Army inspectors are to look closely into the efficiency of chaplains and the amount and success of the religious work conducted by them at our military posts.

THE subject of changes in high commands is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of War and Commanding General of the Army. A final decision has not yet been reached, but there is a general impression among officers of the War Department that General Howard will be assigned to the Missouri, that General Miles will remain in command of the Pacific, and that General Stanley, as senior Brigadier General, will succeed Gen. Howard in command of the Division of the Atlantic. There is no indication yet as to who will succeed Gen. Stanley in command of the Dept. of Texas, or what other, if any, changes in Department commands will be authorized. Gen. Grierson will doubtless continue in command of the Dept. of Arizona until his retirement in July, and as the mileage fund is about exhausted, there is likelihood of the other changes being postponed until that event.

THE papers of Examining Boards in the cases of about 25 candidates for appointment as acting hospital stewards have been received at the Surgeon General's office, and are now being examined. The letters of appointment will probably be issued during the coming week.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Bills granting increase of pensions to widows of the following deceased Army and Navy officers were passed by the Senate April 5: Of Lt. A. T. Palmer, 9th Inf., \$30 per month; of Comdr. Wm. Gibson, U. S. N., \$50; of Gen. Nathan Michler, U. S. A., \$50; of Col. H. B. Clitz, \$40; of Maj. J. F. Hartranft, \$40; of Lt. Jsa. B. House, U. S. N., \$40; of Gen. Horace Broughton, U. S. A., \$100; of Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., \$50; of Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley, U. S. N., \$50.

The following bills were passed by the Senate April 5: S. 1252, to promote Maj. James Belger to a colonelcy on the retired list of the Army; S. 1520, to give persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, preference for appointment to civil offices; S. 2786, to donate Fort Brooke, Fla., military reservation, for school purposes.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has ordered favorable reports to be made upon the bill to pension the widow of the late Rear Admiral Hugh T. Purviance at \$50 a month, and the bill to pension the widow of the late Rear Admiral John Lee Davis at \$100 a month.

As there was not a very full attendance at the meeting of the Senate Military Committee on Thursday no action was taken on the Artillery bill and several other important Army measures passed by the House on Saturday last. Besides, they will have to be considered by sub-committees before acted upon by the full committee. It is accepted as a foregone conclusion, however, that they will be favorably acted upon by this committee, and at an early date, too. Favorable reports were adopted on the bills to revive the grade of lieutenant general, and for the relief of Major M. O. Small, who was robbed by his clerk. The committee also decided to report favorably the nominations of the Assistant Secretary of War Grant: Major-Gen. Miles, Brig.-Gen. Grierson, and Post Chaplain Kerr.

The Senate Naval Committee on April 9 decided to recommend the Hale bill to increase the naval establishment, and the bill providing for an assistant Secretary of the Navy, as amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, which will soon be considered by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Favorable reports were adopted on S. 2540, providing that no more appointments of civil engineers shall hereafter be made; S. 909, giving three-fourths pay to officers of the Navy who were or may be placed on the retired list for physical defects, which were not disqualifications at the time of entry; S. 3453, appropriating \$300,000 for a dry dock at Port Royal, S. C.

The several bills on the Senate calendar reported from the Committee on Coast Defences for the erection of a gun foundry on the Pacific slope, the purchase of sites for fortifications and appropriating \$123,000,000 for the procurement of heavy ordnance and the construction of works of defence as recommended by the Board of 1886 have been proposed by Senator Dolph as amendments to the fortification bill, and are now being considered by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in connection with that measure.

The only measure of importance acted upon by the House Military Committee this week was the Senate bill restoring Gen. George Stoneman to the retired list of the Army.

The session of the House Naval Committee on Tuesday last was devoted to a hearing of a delegation of Washington Navy-yard employees in behalf of a pending measure to increase the pay of certain employees of that yard, and to allow salary for a limited period to those employees disabled in the discharge of their duties.

The following bills were passed by the House on April 5:

H. R. 3865, to reorganize the artillery force into seven regiments.

H. Res. 12, for the improvement of Fort Sewell, Mass.

H. R. 7900, to restrict the authority for ordering Courts martial for the trial of officers to the President, Commanding General and Division commanders, and to prevent judge-advocates from attending the secret sessions of Courts-martial.

H. L. 4566, granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Riley, Kas.

H. R. 3859, granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Pembina, N. D.

H. L. 7399, to promote the administration of justice in the Army by providing for summary courts and giving civil officers authority for arresting deserters.

H. R. 387, granting authority for the erection of a hotel at Fort Monroe.

H. R. 8235, to prevent desertion by providing for the retention of \$4 per month from the first year's pay of enlisted men, authorizing the purchase of discharge and by the addition of one pound of vegetables to the daily ration.

H. Res. 138, to increase the number of members of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, and for the appointment of the following as members of said Board: Edmund N. Morrill, of Kansas, vice John A. Martin, deceased; A. J. L. Pearson, of Pennsylvania, vice John E. Hartman, deceased; and Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; John C. Black, of Illinois, Augustus B. Farham, of Maine, and Geo. W. Steele, of Indiana, to fill vacancies.

H. R. 477, to confine appointments from civil life to the Army to members of the National Guard and graduates of State Colls. having Army officers as instructors.

S. 381, for the relief of persons who served under assumed names in the Army or Navy during the late war.

S. Res. 46, authorizing removal of the naval magazine from Ellis Island, N. Y.

All of the above bills were passed inside of two hours and without any opposition. The only bill that was called up that did not meet with the same result was H. R. 474, transferring officers who have reached 64 years of age from the limited to the unlimited retired list. The point of order raised against the bill as not being on the proper calendar was sustained by the Speaker, and it therefore goes over for consideration at another time under different rules of procedure.

Mr. Hale is to appear as the special champion of the Women's Temperance Union in their efforts to prevent the sale of ardent spirits in Army canteens, when the Army Appropriation bill comes before the Senate. He has already given notice that he will offer and urge the adoption of the amendment for this purpose introduced by Representative Morse and defeated in the House.

The bill to relieve Maj. D. N. Bash, Pay Department, from responsibility for the loss of Government funds, caused by robbery, has received favorable reports from both the Senate and House Committee on Claims, and will doubtless be passed when reached in its regular order on the calendar.

House bill 568, to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the Navy, which received favorable action by the House Naval Committee on Friday last, was passed by the House April 5. The bill as passed by the House provides:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after July 1, 1891, no person shall be enlisted for any term, or on any conditions, in the naval service of the United States who is not a citizen of the United States, either by birth or naturalization in due form of law: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any person who has in due form of law, before some court of competent jurisdiction, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That enlistment and service in the Navy of the United States for a period of five years shall be considered to be residence in the United States for the purpose of acquiring citizenship.

Sec. 2. That aliens now enlisted and serving in the Navy shall not be allowed, on the expiration of their present term of enlistment, to re-enlist unless they have complied with the foregoing provisions of this act.

The Naval Appropriation bill has occupied the attention of the House during the greater part of the week. The provision for the three battleships, as was anticipated, provoked considerable discussion, this resulting finally in its defeat in the Committee of the Whole. This was about the only amendment of importance made to the bill. Mr. O'Neil endeavored to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the League Island Navy-yard, but his amendment was defeated, as were a number of others.

Mr. Herbert, (Ala.), offered an amendment providing for two (instead of three) coast-line battleships. He said he favored the construction of fast cruisers, which could destroy the commerce of any nation with whom we might become involved in war.

Mr. Oates, (Ala.), criticized the amendment because it struck out only one of the ships, while it should have stricken out all three.

Mr. Boutelle, (Me.), opposed the amendment to reduce the number of battleships to two. If the Government were to build two battleships there was no economic reason why three should not be authorized.

Mr. Herbert's amendment was lost, 31—52.

Mr. Peters, (Kan.), moved to strike out the entire clause for the increase of the Navy. The United States had no need of battleships and already has all the cruisers it requires.

Mr. McAdoo, (N. J.), denied that the naval question was between cruisers and battleships, but said it was between high and low freeboard vessels, and he favored the low freeboard type. But the gentleman from Kansas had left him no choice as to type, and obliged him to vote for or against any Navy. The battleships of the bill were coast-defence ships. He was with the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Peters) so far as the latter's object concerned a great standing Army. But if he believed that any considerable body of the people, North, South or West, objected to the protection of our coast, he was mistaken.

Mr. Cannon, (Ill.), said that he did not know much about the Navy, and he was lost in the conflicting opinions of experts. The Government had provided for fortifications on land, and he was not sure that fortifications were not about as good to protect sea coast cities as were battleships. He wanted to congratulate the country that from 1866 until 1882 there had not been ships constructed or many guns built. He recollected in 1876 hearing one of

the brightest thinking men that ever sat in the House, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, advocating the building of guns which in ten years would have involved an expenditure of \$100,000,000. Ten years later the same gentleman admitted that if Congress had supported him the Government would have expended the money and the guns would have been obsolete.

Mr. Lodge, Mass., presented the argument in favor of battleships, and said: "If we had had a Navy behind us, the negotiations which had dragged along so many years for the settlement of the fisheries question would have been ended long ago."

A Voice—By ray?

Mr. Lodge—No, by diplomacy. It is the knowledge that our great cities lie exposed to the first foreign ship that comes along that gives to other nations their only force against the United States in diplomacy.

Mr. Spinola, N. Y., gave his allegiance to fortifications, as against battle ships.

Mr. Adams, Ill., was tired of the assumption of the members of the Naval Committee, that any one who was opposed to battle ships was opposed to a fighting Navy.

Mr. Holman, Ind., moved to strike out the paragraph providing for the three battle ships, but leaving in the provision for an armed cruiser. Agreed to—98 to 70.

Mr. Adams, Ill., offered an amendment providing for three low freeboard coast and harbor defence vessels, of the monitor type, of eighteen feet draught, with twin screws and a sea speed of not less than seventeen knots, at a cost not to exceed \$2,500,000 each. Lost.

Mr. Peters then withdrew his motion to strike out the entire clause, and the bill was favorably reported to the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3333, Mr. Cullom. To place on the retired list, Romeo Frigauza, formerly assistant naval constructor of the Navy.

S. 3351, Mr. McMillan. Authorizing the President to place upon the retired list of the Army, James W. Long, late a captain in the United States Army.

S. 3354, Mr. Chandler. To appoint and retire George F. Ormsby, late an ensign in the Navy.

S. 3377, Mr. Manderson. Restoring R. L. May to the Navy retired list, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

S. 3429, Mr. Squire. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to have delivered to the Governor of the State of Washington, at such places as he shall designate, two full and completely equipped light artillery batteries of the 3 1/2 steel guns now in store in United States arsenals, with caissons, forges, and wagons, and fifty rounds of shot and shell for guns.

S. 3440, Mr. Hoard. Authorizing the President to place on the retired list of Army officers the name of John M. Goodhue, late a major in the 11th U. S. Infantry, who was mustered out at a time when, as it now appears, his disabilities incurred in the service and in the line of duty (since proving to be total) entitled him to retirement, and that the retired list be thereby increased in number to that extent.

H. R. 8830, Mr. Wallace of New York. To regulate the course of study at the Naval Academy, and for other purposes. Fixed the course at four years and divided the second class into two divisions. When they enter on their third year one of these to train for the line, Pay and Marine Corps, the other for the Engineer Corps. Any surplus of graduates to be honorably discharged with one year's sea pay.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall reduce the number of appointments below 12 in each year to the line of the Navy; and not less than two shall be appointed annually to the Engineer Corps of the Navy, nor less than one annually to the Pay Corps, and one to the Marine Corps.

Sec. 6. That the naval cadets now performing duty at sea shall be examined as soon as practicable, and from each class there shall be retained in the service a number equal to the number of vacancies occurring in the several corps during the year ending June 30, 1890, and they shall take rank with other classes in accordance with the dates at which the four years' course at the Naval Academy was completed; and the surplus graduates of each class now at sea shall receive an honorable discharge and one year's sea pay as now allowed by law for naval cadets.

Sec. 7. That appointments of naval cadets shall be made one year in advance of their admission to the Naval Academy, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance. But no pay or other allowance shall be given to any appointee until he shall have been regularly admitted as provided by law; and all appointments shall be conditional until such provisions have been complied with.

Sec. 8. That cadets and candidates for admission who are found physically disqualified, and cadets who are recommended by the Academic Board to be dropped or dismissed, or who are absent from examination, shall not be retained at the academy, or re-appointed, except upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

Sec. 9. That candidates for admission into the Naval Academy shall not be over 19 nor under 15 years of age on the first day of October of the year in which they enter the Academy.

H. R. 8833, Mr. Carter, (by request.) To give extra or double pay to the officers and crew, not yet paid, who were on the N. Pacific and Arctic exploring expedition under the command of Cadwalader Ringgold and John Rodgers, U. S. N.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. J. B. Barbank, 3d Art., San Antonio (S. O. 26, April 7, D. Tex.)

Leave from the date of the adjournment *sine die* of the G. C. M. at Fort Porter until April 14, is granted Capt. Geo. S. Grimes, 2d Art., Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 84, April 11, Div. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Col. John Mendenhall, 2d Art. (S. O. 84, April 11, Div. A.)

A BOARD of Ordnance officers, consisting of Col. Thos. G. Baylor, Major George W. McKee and Capt. John E. Greer, will assemble at the Army Building, New York City, April 16, to examine 1st Lieutenants Henry D. Borup, Lawrence L. Bruff, Charles W. Clarke and Wm. C. Crazier for promotion. Examinations of Lieuts. Borup and Clarke will be conducted by correspondence.

A BOARD of engineer officers to consist of Chief-Engineers Charles E. Emery, W. C. Wheeler and John R. Dowdy, have been appointed to convene at the Treasury Department, April 14, to examine engineer officers for promotion. The detail for the board to examine line officers for promotion which is to convene on April 28, has not yet been made up.



Trial of Sims-Edison Electric Torpedo, at Willets Point, N. Y., July, 1889. Maximum speed 19.2 miles.—From instantaneous photograph.

THE SIMS-EDISON MOBILE TORPEDO.

WHEN the new gun factory for the War Department at Watervliet, N. Y., shall have received and put up its plant for actual work, a date which optimistic official calculations speculate upon as about the end of the present twelvemonth, the entire capacity of the U. S. Government arsenal for the production of heavy cannon for coast defence, for the protection of the great and wealthy cities of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, will amount to ten 8 inch, six 10 inch, and four 12 inch guns per annum. The country became anxious concerning its defensive capabilities in 1883, and in 1885 the Fortification Board made its report to Congress, in which the number of guns reasonably requisite to protect the approaches to the city of New York was estimated in calibre and number as follows: Eighteen 16 inch, two 14 inch, forty 12 inch, twenty 10 inch, fifteen 8 inch cannon, in addition to one hundred and forty-four 12 inch mortars, and the total armament for existing and proposed fortresses along our Eastern and Western coasts to 551 guns of all calibres, besides over 700 mortars. Four years have passed and with the exception of one 8 inch gun, of the built-up steel type, which has been experimented with at Sandy Hook, and another 8 inch and a 10 inch in course of completion, and as many mortars, we have no heavy ordnance for defensive uses other than the Rodman cast iron smooth-bore of thirty years ago, Parrot rifles of "doubtful strength," and a small number of 8 inch converted rifles.

This condition of our coast armament is certainly far from reassuring to such as gravely consider the possibilities of the time and situation, and it does not afford much relief to be told that, if we had the guns of the first year's production ready for use, it will require some months to prepare the emplacements for their reception.

Manifestly there is no practical use in blaming the Legislative or Executive Departments at Washington for a national condition which is really due to twenty years of popular inertness and over-confi-

lated and a provision of material made for the more immediate and conspicuous needs of the country. When Mr. Tilden, with impressive and prophetic eloquence of expression, urged upon people and legislators an instant and sturdy policy of coast defence as the essential question of the hour, there were not a few who, while listening respectfully to his argument, gave less consideration to its force than they would have done had they not accustomed themselves to believe the fixed and floating mine defences of the two approaches to New York, by the Narrows and the East River, adequate protection against the entrance of hostile vessels. This is overweening confidence, based upon defective intelligence; no men would more coolly and summarily dissipate its optimistic dream of security than the experts who have planned and carried out the fixed mine system of channel defences. The greatest authority upon this subject is Gen. Abbot and he has distinctly stated that the fixed mine, though a very important one, is but a single feature of a thoroughly well designed and effective theory; we quote from his lecture in November, 1887, before the Naval College:

The elements of a first-class system for coast defence, as already stated, are: (1) high power guns and mortars for keeping the armored ships of the enemy at a distance; (2) land fortifications to hold the position; (3) obstructions in the channels of approach; (4) flanking guns, movable torpedoes, and the electric light to cover the obstructions; (5) vidette and torpedo boats to watch the enemy and make offensive returns. These elements are of primary importance, and they are the only elements which can be so regarded; their relative importance at different sites will vary, but according to modern engineering principles no site is thoroughly defended unless all of them are represented.

These elements hardly admit of intercomparison as to relative importance. Each must be sufficiently elaborate to fulfil its special function at the locality. This obstruction can not replace high power guns; neither can high power guns replace flanking guns; nor can any or all of them replace fortifications or vidette and torpedo boats, which are essential to guard against surprise and to make the offensive returns which are so necessary to any defence in war.

to risk the loss of his vessels. Hence, with our great ports properly defended, the rest of our coast can be cheaply protected by mines and old forts." Gen. Abbot wrote the above in 1885, before the science of using counter-explosives to destroy beds of fixed mines had attained its ultimate development. In 1887 he suggested the danger of counter mining, and in the same paragraph the usefulness of movable torpedoes to anticipate the approach of counter mining vessels. We quote this paragraph and a following one, which indicates with admirable distinctness the essential qualities of a movable torpedo for coast and channel defence, from the lecture previously referred to; and in doing this we have no thought of disparaging the usefulness and importance of the fixed mine system, which, in our opinion, is generally a valuable aid, in particular situations, an indispensable feature of harbor protection:

In the absence of an effective fire of artillery and particularly where special vessels shall have been constructed for counter-mining (such as the dynamite vessel recently constructed by our Navy) movable torpedoes controlled from the shore can be made to play an important part. Unless the currents are strong there is no urgent need of very high speed, say above 10 miles an hour.

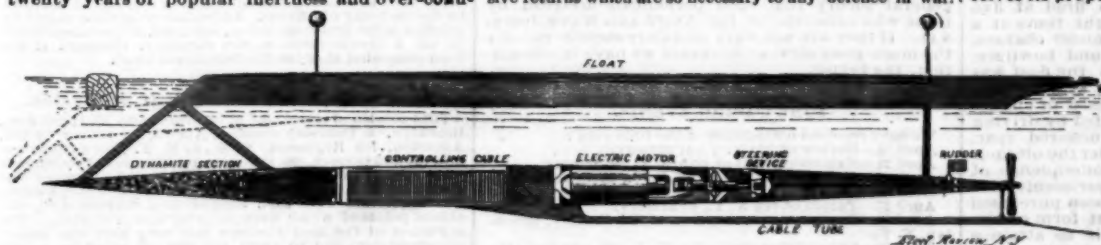
The most valuable points from an engineer's standpoint, are: (1) Invulnerability to fire, whether of machine guns, of rapid-firing guns, or of cannon throwing grape and canister; (2) capacity to carry three or four hundred pounds of the explosive; (3) a range of at least two miles; (4) the power of diving under any simple boom protection, such as a ship could easily improvise from her spare stores. The ordinary service conditions, such as being under perfect control, presenting a small target, etc., of course are essential. All these conditions can be fulfilled in practice, and I entertain no doubt that such boats will form an important but subordinate element in every perfect system of coast defence.

The Sims-Edison torpedo, of which we present an illustration, in vertical section, in Cut No. 2, is "a movable torpedo controlled from the shore"—that is to say, which is not only steered but likewise receives its propulsion from the shore.

The inventor, Mr. W. Scott Sims, commenced his experiments about 1875, and has continued them up to the present time, having at last attained a practical working perfection which probably more nearly realizes Gen. Abbot's suggestion of the desired engine than any other one of the several mobile torpedoes; that have been subjected to official test. The Sims-Edison is a horizontal structure of two parallel parts, the lower, a cylindrical body with very sharp conoidal ends and having a length of from 16 to 18 diameters, being the torpedo, and the upper a float from which the torpedo is suspended, at a submergence of six feet, by light but very strong steel stanchions. The float is boat-shaped, with a well-rounded hull amidships to assure equilibrium and buoyancy, and a sharp clean entrance forward and delicate lines stern-wise. It is decked over hermetically, and, when filled with cotton or some buoyant ballast designed to render it unsinkable should its skin be penetrated by bolts from rapid-firing or machine-guns, has a displacement graduated to keep it little more than a wash. Upon the deck of the float, fore and aft, are two upright stanchions, tipped by balls for steering purposes, secured to the deck skin by spring hinges so that, should the progress of the torpedo encounter a log or wreckage floating on the surface, they will bend backward before the obstacle and allow the float to pass under it, regaining their perpendicular when the normal situation is again secured. This capacity of the boat, to clear itself from obstacles in its way by going beneath them, is also first assured by the oblique shaping of the fore stanchion frame, which possesses a knife-edge sharp enough to cut through such weak hindrances as nets or cordage. Other mobile torpedoes explode on contact with anything in their way, thus endangering peaceful or friendly boats, but the Sims-Edison has no liability of this nature, being controlled entirely from the shore.

The material of the torpedo and its float is copper sheeting of a thickness sufficient to assure strength and stiffness. It weighs, all told, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds, the motor (40 horse power) weighing 750, and 6,000 feet of coiled cable 600 pounds.

As indicated by the cut, the torpedo is divided longitudinally into four sections (whose contents are shown by the lettering) which after being taken apart can be again assembled in fifteen minutes, rendering carriage on deck or in the hold not difficult.



Cut No. 2.

dence. It has been well said that the military and naval officers and the inventors and scientists of no nation are more impressed by the necessity of modern and adequate provisions for defence of its coasts than are those of the United States. Congress has made liberal appropriations and the Bureau have expedited the work of production as rapidly as could be expected with types of ordnance entirely new to the resources of our public and private industries, requiring not only new plants of machinery but standards of metal before uncalled for. The general policy governing our legislation has decided that in our exigency we must not buy cannon abroad, but, even if such a course were accepted as a dernier resort, with the present demands upon them from Europe and the far East the greatest workshops of England and the Continent would not be able to execute our orders.

In this very natural situation of a country suddenly forced to recognize the "innocuous desuetude" of its defences, it has been some satisfaction to dwell upon the fact that the marine torpedo is an engine of American origin and that the system of channel fixed or floating torpedoes, which has been perfected by the U. S. Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, is said to be regarded by the foreign officers who have been able to acquaint themselves with its details, in any considerable degree, as the most reliable and effective protection for the approaches to seaboard cities possessed by any power in the world. For some years—since 1860-71, in fact—Congress has appropriated considerable sums for the development of the system, rarely less than \$50,000 for each of the ten more recent sessions and during the 50th Congress attaining a total of \$500,000, until under the expert direction of General Abbot and his successor, Col. King, commanding the School of Application, the scientific and mechanical features have been permanently formu-

lated and a provision of material made for the more immediate and conspicuous needs of the country. When Mr. Tilden, with impressive and prophetic eloquence of expression, urged upon people and legislators an instant and sturdy policy of coast defence as the essential question of the hour, there were not a few who, while listening respectfully to his argument, gave less consideration to its force than they would have done had they not accustomed themselves to believe the fixed and floating mine defences of the two approaches to New York, by the Narrows and the East River, adequate protection against the entrance of hostile vessels. This is overweening confidence, based upon defective intelligence; no men would more coolly and summarily dissipate its optimistic dream of security than the experts who have planned and carried out the fixed mine system of channel defences. The greatest authority upon this subject is Gen. Abbot and he has distinctly stated that the fixed mine, though a very important one, is but a single feature of a thoroughly well designed and effective theory; we quote from his lecture in November, 1887, before the Naval College:

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Of course, as the motive and controlling agent of this torpedo is electricity, the cable is a particularly important essential. The one now in use is the invention, after careful experimenting necessitated by the unsatisfactory performance of imported cables, of Mr. Sims. It is manufactured for his exclusive use at the great shops of the Edison Company in Schenectady. To afford the reader a thorough technical statement of the electrical details of the invention we quote the subjoined description from an expert article in the "Electrical Review," an authority of recognized correctness and weight in the special science which it represents.

The cable is compound, having a small insulated conductor in the centre for the steering current produced by a battery on shore, and an annular conductor for the motor current. This cable has an unusually high insulation, having repeatedly been subjected to a tension of 24,000 volts without damage, the tests being verified at the time by a Thomson electrostatic voltmeter. The main insulation is in five superposed layers. Even one of these layers by itself was not pierced at 12,000 volts. Probably the insulation would stand a higher tension than 24,000 volts. Resistance of 6,000 ft. of cable, six ohms. It is interesting to note that this splendid cable is made in this country. Imported cables heretofore used have invariably failed in keeping qualities. The motor and generator are both of Edison make. The motor is two pole, series wound and its resistance at rest is 6.50 ohms. The generator is an Edison "Municipal," 1,500 to 1,600 revolutions, 1,300 volts at terminals and 25 amperes normal capacity. The motor at full speed absorbs about 1,150 volts, which at 25 amperes of current develops mechanically about 33 h. p., available for propulsion. Some sacrifice of efficiency of transmission has had to be made to keep the weights at a minimum. The cable, having six ohms resistance, absorbs 3,750 watts and the motor about 4,000, a total loss of nearly 8,000 watts—say 10 h. p.—in overcoming resistance.

Notwithstanding this, however, the motor on the official trial drove the boat at a speed of over 21 miles per hour, and on short runs reached 22 miles per hour. When we consider that this means a speed of over 30 ft. per second, we can realize how difficult it would be for an enemy's guns to be effectively fired at the boat. The boat in a "one mile" boat is 30 ft. long by 24 in. beam, while the boat or fish is 30 ft. long by 20 in. diameter. Such an object at full speed is almost impossible to hit, and even if hit no worse damage can happen than a slight decrease in the buoyant power of the float. The torpedo proper is invulnerable because inaccessible under the water.

Steering is effected by a powerful electro-magnet, into which is switched the main current by means of a strong polarized relay actuated by the current of the shore battery through the central conductor of the cable. Two keys, or one pole-changing key and switch, under the hand of the officer on shore, control the relay in the fish, and the rudder is thus thrown to one side or the other at will, at any moment. The result is that while at full speed, the boat may have its course changed in any desired direction at any moment. Every conceivable evolution can thus be performed, and the boat far more skillfully and intelligently maneuvered than if a pilot were aboard directing its movements from a position which would necessarily be low down and command but a limited range of vision.

Spar and other debris are no obstacle. On the official trials the boat has dived under them and been guided onward as if nothing had opposed its course. The charge is exploded electrically, and hence there is no probability of premature discharge. The moment the boat has reached, and is pushing against the hull of the enemy, can be exactly determined day or night by a simple ammeter in the circuit showing by its great change of reading when the motor is affected by the stoppage of the boat. The *tout ensemble* of the Sims-Edison torpedo is of the simplest possible character. The best of material is used in every detail. The admirable arrangement and principles of operation of the various electrical devices renders it practically certain that each of them may be fully relied on to do its duty at all times.

The first Sims-Edison Torpedo belonging to the U. S. Engineer Corps was purchased by Gen. Abbot, Jan. 9th, 1883, more than ten years ago. We doubt if any similar invention has been so rigidly and specifically tested. It has been subjected to more than a hundred trials with a view to discovering its defects and suggesting improvements, and is still ready for service. Among the tests conducted by Gen. Abbot was one to determine the indestructibility of the float under fire. It was fired at five times at a range of 370 yards, and eight times at a range of 186 yards, double-shotted canister charges, each containing 96 balls, from a 32 pound howitzer. Five large holes were the result, but the float was after all perfectly serviceable for an attack. Another time the power of the float to resist or endure concussion was tried, and demonstrated by driving it at 8.1 miles per hour against an anchored spar, the float in both instances diving under the obstacle and continuing its course. As a consequence of such continued and satisfactory experiments the additional two miles torpedoes have been purchased by the War Department. The present form of torpedo can without difficulty be made to attain a speed of 25 miles per hour, and with a range of four miles if the targets on the deck of the float clearly indicate the course to be steered.

The large out, rendered from a photograph of a trial conducted by Colonel King at Willet's Point, shows the float going at a rate from 18 to 20 miles per hour. The peculiar waves produced—notably the butterfly-wings sheets of water thrown up by the bow—are interesting suggestions of the speed of the torpedo which in its course has got in advance of the wave.

Should an unlooked for exigency necessitate carrying out to the maximum of present possibility the defence of the harbor approaches, it is reassuring to know that torpedoes of the type above described can, with no longer interval of time than is necessary to arrange and place contracts, be furnished in any number required. Constructions of the improved size and proportion would be 32 feet long by 2 feet diameter, carrying 500 pounds of Prof. Emmens' high explosive and furnished with motor capacity up to a speed of 25 miles. Theoretically the Sims-Edison possesses a combination of energy in doing its work and immunity from chance in attaining its ends that no other offensive engine of its class has claimed, and there is abundant proof that its practical effectiveness has already been established by the varied and rigid tests to which it has been subjected.

The *Morskoi Sbornik* informs us that the new Russian torpedo-cruiser at the Schichau establishment at Ebling is named *Kasarskiy*, the double-screw torpedo-boat *Adler*, and the single-screw boat *Anakryon*. The double-screw torpedo-boats on the Krylia at Abo are called *Hogland* and *Nargen*, and the battle-ship being built by the Franco-Russian Company at St. Petersburg will receive the name of *Naparin*. She will join the Baltic squadron.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

THE HENDERSON BILL.

From the reports received from the leading National Guard officers of the various States, the number of Congressmen pledged to vote for its passage is so large as to ensure for it a clear majority of at least a hundred.

General Henderson has therefore offered a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the bill. Under the new rules this goes to the Committee on Rules, composed of Speaker Reed and Messrs. Cannon and McKinley (Rep.), and Carlisle and Randall (Dem.), and which is practically controlled by the Speaker.

This committee has not as yet reported the resolution, and its failure to do so is regarded as being very singular. The action of Speaker Reed in appointing such a strong militia committee as that presided over by Gen. Henderson has been taken to mean that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the ideas of the Secretary of War and Adjutant General Kelton of the necessity of improving the militia law of the country. His failure to fix a time for the consideration of the very popular bill reported by that committee, while perhaps owing to the pressure of other business, is still viewed with some apprehension in National Guard circles in the different States. It is to be hoped that the action of Congress within a few days will show this to be unfounded.

MILITIA INSPECTION.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A., devotes his articles on the "Trials of a Staff Officer" in the February and March numbers of the *United Service* to the subject of "Militia Inspections." Under this heading in the number for March, he says: "Now it had happened, that for a number of years, just after the close of the war, and while the National Guard of New York was in its renaissance, a prominent newspaper devoted to the interests of the Army, the Navy, and the State troops, employed the services of several experts to attend the drills and inspections of the various regiments, and to set forth in its weekly reports a summary of the errors made by officers, or faults committed by the men. These were eagerly read by hundreds of National Guardsmen, and to their vast profit; for all who read were thus warned of the errors that they themselves, in all probability, were daily committing, never dreaming that they were contrary to the tactics, or to the correct customs of the service. In two years of such work the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL did more to improve the instruction and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New York than all the inspection reports in creation. Of course, the victims 'kicked' at first, and there was some hard swearing, but it was not long before one and all seemed to wake up to the value and importance of the thing, and to realize that so far from making carping criticisms, intended only to wound the officers referred to, the JOURNAL was doing its best to improve the whole force by pointing out the errors to be avoided. Like the surgeon's knife, it cut deep, but cured."

Captain King gives an interesting chapter from his own experience as an inspecting officer, his admirable talent for discipline making this as entertaining as it is instructive.

We should be glad if we were able to give more space to the excellent articles appearing in the *United Service* from the pen of Captain King and others, but we proceed in such matters upon the general theory that such periodicals are read by those who subscribe to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. If they are not, they certainly should be, for the more good service literature we have in circulation, the better.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
April 14.—Review of 32d N. Y., at armory.
April 21.—Exhibition drill of 12th N. Y., at armory.
April 22.—Reception of Co. E, 23d N. Y., at Central Turn Verein Hall, 67th st. and 31 ave.
April 23.—Parade of 8th N. Y., at armory.
April 24.—Review and reception of 3d Battery, Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 30.—Competitive drill, 24 N. J., at armory, Hoboken, N. J.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

THE 17th annual games of the Athletic Association, held at the armory Saturday evening, April 5, were very successful. The sports, which comprised running, walking, tug-of-war, bicycle racing, and high jumping, had a goodly number of contestants, began promptly at 8 o'clock, and were perfectly managed as usual. A large audience took a great interest in the contests and Cappa's band enlivened the time with many fine selections.

Notwithstanding the fact that the games were held on Saturday evening, the rifle club held its regular "armory omnibus" match, which is open only to those having no record of 62 or better. The attendance was very fair, all things considered, and the scores for the second class, very good. Ten prizes were offered and won by the following members:

1. Pvt. G. C. Whaley, D.	29	34	63
2. " H. V. L. Meyer, K.	29	24	53
3. " E. W. Lancaster, H.	31	31	62
4. " J. T. Davis, Jr., E.	28	34	62
5. " J. H. W. Strong, K.	30	31	61
6. " J. B. Brown, G.	27	33	60
7. Sergt. A. H. Walton, Jr., A.	26	34	60
8. Pvt. N. Morris, K.	30	29	59
9. " G. V. Weiler, D.	29	30	59
10. " C. E. Gleason, E.	29	29	58

Sharpshooters medals were won by:
Corpl. R. Darling, A. 34 32 66
Pvt. F. M. Pedersen, F. 31 34 65

On Thursday evening, April 5, in a company match, Capt. D. A. Nesbit, of Co. B, succeeded in making a full score of 10 shots. 25 at 200 yards and 25 at 50 yards.

Saturday evening, April 12, the last handicap match of the season will be shot, and the range will be closed for the season on April 26.

There is some talk among the officials of the club of continuing the matches during the summer months at intervals of a fortnight, but nothing definite has yet been decided upon.

The Executive Committee will hold a special meeting this evening, April 12.

The annual performance of a "A Modern Columbus," (a

Saltatorial Medley), by Mr. William D. Preston, will be produced by Co. "I," Capt. J. Thorne Harper, as follows: At the Berkeley Lyceum, on April 14, 15, 16 and 18, Re-decoration Fund, Co. "I." April 17, Luna de Teta Society of New York. April 18, Chapel Hill Fresh Air Mission, Monmouth Co., N. J. Every evening at 8.30 o'clock. Saturday matinee at 2.30 p. m. The cast is as follows: Columbus, Mr. Francis G. Landon; John Smith, Mr. William D. Preston; Powhatan, Mr. W. D. Stewart; Kerry, Mr. George G. Murray; Amateur Photographer, Mr. C. S. Martin; 1st Mate, Mr. S. Theodore Hodgman; 2d Mate, Mr. George Lord Varker; Policeman, Mr. E. Hunt Allen, Jr.; Surgeon, Mr. Newton E. Stout; Starology, Mr. H. H. Hatch; Fishology, Mr. E. Hunt Allen, Jr.; Stella, Mr. William Francisco Wall; Hilda, Mr. Arthur Cecil Clayton; Pocahontas, Mr. Newton E. Stout; Wanda, Mr. W. A. Pratt; Thelma, Mr. Ira A. Kip, Jr.; Sailors, Maidens, Fairies and Indians. Elaborate preparations have been made for this production, and the committee in charge feel justified in assuring patrons that it will excel anything hitherto attempted by this company. The play will be produced in three acts, for which the scenery has been especially painted from original designs by well known artists. Novel and attractive specialties are being introduced. Costumes are all new and made from special designs. Mr. Francis G. Landon will direct the production; Mr. Charles Elliott Warren will direct the stage management; Mr. Miles C. Palmer and Mr. Joseph Dowd, properties, and the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Ernest Neyer, of the Broadway Theatre. Prices of admission are: boxes, seating ten, \$25; orchestra, \$1.50; balcony, first two rows, \$2; balcony, other rows, \$1.50.

We are glad to see that Col. Appleton, of the 7th N. Y., has sent \$1,000 as a contribution to the Confederate Soldiers' Home. But taking his regiment to Richmond to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue to Robert E. Lee is a different matter, and we are equally glad that the 7th N. Y. does not propose to accept an invitation to Richmond on this occasion. The purpose is to celebrate the "lost cause," and in such a celebration the 7th N. Y. cannot properly take part. A soldier would on the battlefield divide his last drink with a wounded enemy, but building monuments to celebrate the cause for which he fights is another matter. A noble enemy is always worthy of respect, but not a bad cause, and young men of the 7th should not have their minds confused as to the distinction between the two. Unsuccessful rebellion is always and everywhere treason, and so the record should stand.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

COLONEL SCOTT, in orders, directs that the regiment assemble at the armory, in full dress uniform, on Wednesday evening, April 23, for review, battalion drill, dress parade and presentation of medals. Roll call at 5 o'clock. Ex Col. John W. Avery, colonel commanding 8th Regt., 1844, will receive the review.

According to the regular order of events the regiment was entitled to a four day camp duty this season. Col. Scott, however, after fully considering the matter, thought it wise to apply to the Adjutant General to be relieved, and the request will be granted. By another year the regiment will have been enabled to perfect itself more in drill, and consequently derive a greater benefit from a tour at camp than they could in their present condition, due to adverse circumstances and many new recruits. It is considered a wise move by the Adjutant General. The parade and reception on April 23 will be a prominent affair.

Twelfth New York.—Colonel H. Dowd.

MR. MCCOSKRY BUTT, formerly a Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment, and who still takes a live interest in the welfare of his old regiment, has offered, through Col. Dowd, a trophy for rifle practice, to cost \$300, to be a perpetual intercompany challenge, the conditions to govern to be: Each winner of a New York State marksman's badge to count 100; each winner of a New York State sharpshooter's badge to count 300; the total of all points thus obtained to be divided by the number of marksman and sharpshooters in the company thus gaining highest figure to hold the trophy until following year. This handsome offer will undoubtedly be enthusiastically taken advantage of by the different companies, and it would be well in this connection to establish an "honorary roll," on which shall be placed the names of the winning team each year, similar to the famous "Abel Trophy" in the 7th. It would stimulate the efforts to excel in marksmanship and produce an increased interest in the competition. Mr. Butt, aside from other qualifications, is well known as a rifle enthusiast, and is confident the 12th can make a big record with the rifle and they can if given the opportunity and the proper interest is manifest by the majority of officers. An intelligent system of gallery practice is the first foundation, however, and we are pleased to see a development in this direction, although it has been somewhat slow for the facilities at hand.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

This command assembled at its armory on Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 5, for review by Col. Appleton, 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y. Formation was prompt and correct, the regiment turning out 12 commands of 16 files. It was turned over to Lieut.-Col. Harding who gave a short battalion drill, retiring in favor of Col. Austen. The spectators were then treated to a brigade drill, the salient points of which were accuracy and promptness. The attention of the men through this long drill was highly commendable, and to them for this, as much as to the officers for their ability, great credit is due for the absence of confusion from beginning to end. Owing to the smallness of the drill floor, when the large number of men maneuvered is considered, it would have been mere just to have overlooked errors, but none occurred. The drill was followed by a review in line by Col. Appleton, accompanied by his staff. Dress parade by the regiment, companies, parading full strength, followed. Major Morie being in command. The ceremony was excellent, the manual being particularly good by the eighth and ninth companies.

The evening's exercises closed with dancing, in which the enthusiastic spectators of the ceremonies participated. Prominent among the guests were Mayor Chapin, Captains Abrams and Allen, and Lieut. Dusen, of the 7th Regiment; Gen. McLeer, Gen. Briggs and others known in military circles.

Col. Appleton and staff, accompanied by Col. Austen and other officers of the 13th, were conveyed to the Oxford Club, where a reception and banquet was held. The officers of the 7th present at the reception were Col. D. Appleton, Surg. W. A. Valentine, Capt. W. H. Palmer, Lieut. J. F. Long, Lieut. W. G. Schuyler, Capt. J. C. Abrams and Capt. C. E. Lydecker. Those from the 13th were Col. D. E. Austen, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, Major R. P. Morie, Surg. J. A. Cochran, Capt. W. A. French, Surg. A. R. Jarrett, Captains W. L. Watson, J. F. Dillon, W. Kerby and W. H. Cochran, and Lieutenants J. A. Anderson, L. E. Brown and Geo. C. Broome. Col. Austen made a delightful speech, as did Col. Appleton, Lieut.-Col. Harding, Capt. Abrams, Capt. Palmer and others. After partaking of the choice menu, the party repaired to the parlors, where songs, witticisms, etc., were indulged in by Col. Appleton who gave an original ode, Captains Watson, Dillon and Kerby, and Lieut. Brown and others, also added to the amusement.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

THE regiment has every reason to feel proud over the fine exhibition it made at the old armory in 14th street on the evening of April 7. It was a farewell review and drill in the old building, to be vacated by the regiment in a few days for its fine new armory at 68th street and the Boulevard, which occupies an entire square. It was very fitting that the last review should be tendered to Adj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, who for so many years was a member of the regiment, serving, respectively, in the grades from captain, in 1865, to colonel of the regiment in 1869, relinquishing this command

when appointed Adjutant-General of New York, January, 1888. Under Col. Porter, the 23d was brought to the highest stage of perfection, and judging from the elegant showing made on the evening of the 7th, the old efficiency of the regiment has been most ably maintained under the administration of Col. Camp, its present commandant. Lieut. M. C. Murray on the evening of the 7th was officer of the guard, and both he and the guard under him performed their duties intelligently and efficiently.

The exercises of the evening opened with a review, the regiment parading in its full dress uniform (white coats). Call for assembly sounded at 8 p. m. and roll call was finished in two minutes thereafter. Gen. Porter and party arrived on the floor at 8.30, at which time adjutant's call was sounded. The regiment being in 10 companies of 16 files front, formed line very handsomely, and Adj. Smith turned the command over to Col. Camp in perfect shape at 8.35. Col. Camp, after presenting his command to Gen. Porter, remained in the front and centre of the battalion, sword at a carry, fully in accordance with the decision covering this point. Adj. Gen. Porter, in his inspection of the lines, was accompanied by Col. J. S. McEwan, A. A. G.; Col. T. H. McGrath, A. I. G.; Col. G. J. Greene, A. A. G., 3d Brigade, and Lieut. S. Seay, Jr., 31st U. S. Inf. Gilmore's band rendered the impressive strains of "Auld Lang Syne," and it certainly would be hard to forget the fine appearance of the regiment and its steadiness on this occasion. The passage was a credit to every company in the regiment, the fronts of Cos. A, H, E, B and G being perfection. Line was reformed beautifully, no distance lost. After parade was dismissed, Cos. B, C, E, F and I assembled in fatigue uniform for battalion drill, each company being equalized into 12 files front. The formation was prompt and perfect. In this drill the commands given by the bugle were not repeated by word of mouth, being so thoroughly understood by the officers and men. The familiarity with the bugle and the rapid and very perfect movements was quite a revelation to many military men present. The marching in column of fours and companies, the division and close column formations, deployments, fronts into line—both to the front and rear, wheeling, marching in line, changing front, etc., was executed with rapidity and precision. The distances were perfect and the step exceptionally uniform; loadings and firings well done, rear rank men all stepping off properly, both in the oblique and direct fire. The guides proved to be well up in their duties and required no posting. Several of the movements were in double time and the drill, as a whole, could hardly be excelled under the same circumstances.

Co. E, Capt. N. B. Thurston, gave an exhibition drill, commands by bugle. This drill was not intended as a fancy display and no special preparation had been made. It was purely a working drill, in which rapidity of movement, understandingly, was the main feature, and the company are to be congratulated on the very successful showing made. It was a most pleasing exhibition.

Dress parade at 10 o'clock concluded the military exercises. Major Wm. V. King being in command. Formation excellent; manual by company exceptionally good. Cos. K, I, H, E, B, F and G leaving nothing to choose and bringing well merited applause from the great audience. The marching of the officers to the front and centre and their salute was very good and the best we have seen this season. A very large delegation of military men were present, including some from the U. S. Army. Dancing concluded the entertainment. A collation was served the guests in the Board Room.

Among the many military present were the following: Brig.-Gen. Ward, ex-brigade commander; Gen. G. W. Wingate, Gen. P. H. Briggs; Col. D. Appleton, 7th Regt.; Col. Geo. D. Scott, 8th Regt.; Col. Jas. Cavanaugh, 90th Regt.; Col. J. N. Partridge, 23d Regt.; Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, 13th Regt.; Capt. Geo. Band, 7th Regt.; Capt. Holmes, 23d Regt.; Lieut. E. E. Hardin, U. S. A.; Col. J. G. Story, Col. Welch, 65th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Schellenger, Regt.; Col. McEwan, A. A. G.; Adj. Gen.; Com. of Taxes M. J. Coleman, and ex-Adj. Gen. Phil Farley and J. G. McMurray.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

ONE of the finest military displays ever made by the regiment was that on the evening of April 5, at the regimental armory on the occasion of the review tendered Brig.-Gen. J. C. Kelton, Adj. Gen., U. S. Army. It is much to be regretted that the latter officer, owing to illness, was unable to be present, as he certainly missed a very impressive exhibition, and one in many respects rarely equalled. The armory was crowded to its utmost, many distinguished civilians and military men being among the number.

The comfort of the men was not lost sight of, and as many extra seats were provided as possible. There was an entire absence of confusion and those in charge of the seating arrangements were most polite and efficient in their duties, and there is nothing but praise due the entire arrangement. The Entertainment Committee consisted of Major C. R. Waters, Capt. W. L. Candee, Lieut. G. E. Hall, Lieut. C. R. Silliman and Lieut. W. A. Stokes.

The regiment in its new distinctive uniform. Exactly at 8 p. m. assembly was sounded, and by 8.02 the companies had all formed and finished "roll call," and 1m. and 30sec. later the first sergeants reported to Adjutant Silliman. The equalization was 10 companies of 16 files front. "Adjutant's call" sounded at 8.14, and the adjutant commanded "guides post" at 8.16. The formation was a handsome one, and the promptness evinced at the beginning was the same throughout the evening. General Kelton had previously telegraphed Colonel Partridge as follows: "Too ill to believe it possible to see you Saturday. My regrets are extreme." General Kelton also wrote to Brig.-Gen. A. Ordway, commanding the District of Columbia militia, who was to accompany him to New York, that he had been seriously ill since Monday, and his recovery would be slow, consequently had given up all thoughts of going to New York on Saturday. General Kelton also said, "I deeply regretted not being able to see the 23d, and requested Gen. Ordway to say to Col. Partridge how disappointed he was." General Ordway was accompanied by Col. O. F. Long, 5th Inf., U. S. A., who is detailed as A. A. G. on his staff, and Major T. M. Gale, Inspector-General D. C. militia. After the regiment was duly presented to General Ordway, the latter, accompanied by Colonel Long, Major Gale and Col. Partridge, made an inspection of the ranks, during which the steadiness of the command was very noticeable. Col. Partridge, in joining the reviewing officer, did not comply with the decision of the War Department, republished in G. O. 32, Oct. 28, 1887, S. N. Y. The passage was excellent, that of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 9th companies being exceptionally perfect. The march was continued, the companies breaking into column of fours, and reforming company front again in double time and making the passage a second time. In this the fronts of the companies, the distance, the step and the dress as they jogged by were simply admirable, the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th and 9th companies being the most perfect. It would be well nigh impossible to excel the double-time movements of the 23d, and, indeed, we have yet to see it equalled.

Line was beautifully formed in double time, and final honors rendered, after which Col. Partridge put the regiment through a brisk battalion drill, commands by bugle. This proved to be a further demonstration of the ability of the regiment in practical work. In column of fours the distance and step was perfect, the file closers also maintaining their proper dress and positions. The movements from column of fours were: on the left close column of division, column of fours, deploy column on 1st division, left in front, advancing in column of fours, files right, column of fours, then in double time, forming close column of division, four right, column of divisions, four left, column of fours; then column of divisions, column of fours, from which line was formed, centre forward, four left and right, four left, on left into line, centre forward, four left and right, double time; on right into line, column of fours, to the right close column of companies, after which the command was dismissed. All of the above movements were admirably executed, and it would be useless to particularize any of them.

Companies A, C, F and K were next equalized to

12 files front, and a second illustration of battalion drill commands by bugle, was given, Col. Partridge in command. Marching company front, the wheeling in change of direction and into line, abouts by fours, fronts into line, advancing in line, right and left turn, change of front, forming line, etc., were all perfect. Many of the movements being in double time the loadings and firings were well executed, the guides, however, should not retire at the command of load, but at the first command designating the fire. A company drill, by Co. I, Capt. F. L. Holmes, followed. The perfect sizing of the men was commented on by many military experts. Formations were made in both double and single rank, and the various movements in the school of the company and the platoon movements were such as to delight the onlookers, military men especially. It was a most perfect exhibition. The final military event was a skirmish drill by Co. B, Capt. W. L. Candee. The demonstration of this company added further honors to the display of the evening. The company in the deployment, assembly and rallies, firing, advancing and retreating, made a fine exhibition. In the rally by fours, however, some of the men on the right four should be careful to fire at the enemy and not into the four on their left. During this drill two detachments from the Ambulance Corps gave an excellent exhibition of attending to and carrying off the wounded. This concluded the military exercises, which was a most admirable exhibition, and as a whole rarely, if ever, equalled. A promenade concert, by the regimental band, under the direction of A. D. Fols, followed. A new quickstep, dedicated to Capt. Ezra De Forest, and officers and members of Co. C, was rendered for the first time. Dancing brought the entertainment to a close. Among the numbers was a new gallop, dedicated by Mr. Fols, to the High and Dry Club of Co. H.

The reception of the Veteran Corps of the 23d Regiment, at the Art Assembly Rooms in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 6, was a very brilliant affair. At 9 o'clock those present formed in two lines and Gen. W. T. Sherman entered, accompanied by Generals H. W. Slocum and O. O. Howard. Gen. Sherman was greeted with cheers and a tremendous outburst of applause. Then everyone filed past him and shook his hand. Among those present were Col. J. N. Partridge, Gen. Barnes, Col. J. G. Story, Capt. Harris K. Smith, Capt. George H. Pettit, Col. W. S. Ogden, Capt. Darius Perry, Capt. H. L. Crane, Capt. F. L. Holmes, Mayor Chapin, Gen. John B. Woodward, Rear Admirals Walke and Braine, U. S. N.; Gen. S. Wager Swayne and E. L. Molinoux, Capt. W. W. Rosier, William Berry, A. J. Pough, James McKee and Medical Director D. Woodgood, U. S. N., and members of the M. O. L. L. residing in Brooklyn. At 10 o'clock supper was served in the Assembly Rooms adjoining. After supper the assemblage adjourned to the Art Rooms where a speech of welcome was made by Gen. Barnes, to which Gen. Sherman responded in a witty vein. Speeches were also made by Gen. Slocum, Howard and Swayne and Mayor Chapin.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HAWKINS states that the Ohio National Guard will encamp by regiments this year. The artillery regiment will most likely go to Cleveland; the encampment will be for six days only.

Capt. James M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., and Asst.-Inspector-General on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in his report on inspections, refers to the various organizations. We make the following extracts:

Co. G, 17th Regt., Newark, Ohio. Company presented a fine appearance; fairly well drilled. Arms are not as clean as they should be. Books, records, and clothing, in good condition.

Co. H, 3d Regt., Bellefontaine. Company in very good shape; books and records correctly kept; arms and accoutrements well cared for; drill of company very good, but the armory is too small for maneuvering a company successfully.

Co. B, 3d Regt., Urbana, Ohio. Company in splendid shape; arms well cared for; drill was well executed; books and records well kept, and all property well cared for. Armory is in splendid condition, and everything pertaining to the company is neat and clean.

Companies C and E, 13th Infantry, Dayton. Co. C, arms, accoutrements and clothing in excellent condition; drill was good in every respect; everything pertaining to the armory is a model of neatness and cleanliness. Co. E: The captain was commissioned on Jan. 9, and the two lieutenants have not been examined, although elected some time ago. Taking into consideration that the company is composed of recruits, the armory small and unattractive, the drill was very creditable. Clothing is new and well fitted to the men; arms are of an old pattern; all State property is well cared for; books and records are not as well kept as they should be.

The seven companies of the 1st Infantry, stationed at Cincinnati: Armory was inspected and found to be in perfect condition; books and records, as a rule, correctly kept; At the review, inspection, drill and dress parade of the battalion, the movements in these different manoeuvres were as accurate as is usually made by regular troops. Arms, accoutrements, and clothing in excellent condition.

Battery B, 1st Regt., Light Artillery, found to be in excellent shape. This battery has four Gatling guns which are in serviceable condition and ready for active service at any moment. (Clothing in excellent condition; drill well executed; saddles and harness are old and badly worn; books and records correctly kept, and all State property well cared for.

NEW JERSEY.

On the evening of April 30, the armory of the 2d Regiment, of Hoboken, N. J., Col. E. A. Stevens, will be the scene of an interesting competitive drill between different companies of the regiment. The programme of movements to be executed, as well as the judges, will be furnished by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL (skirmish drill, bayonet exercise, and setting up being omitted by request). The exact movements to be executed as well as the names of the judges will not be made public until the evening of the competition. We can say, however, that the drill will include some 25 different marching movements, manual of arms and loadings and firings, and each company, after inspection by the judges, will be allowed 30 minutes to execute the programme.

The following appointment is announced on the personal staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief: John F. Kruger, aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

Major-Gen. Joseph W. Plume, commanding the division of the National Guard of New Jersey, gave a dinner to the staff and a number of distinguished military and civil guests at the Essex County Clubhouse, Hutton Park, West Orange, Thursday evening, April 3. It was an enjoyable affair.

CONNECTICUT.

ADJUT.-GEN. EMBLER, in orders under date of April 2, 1890, announces that the "Manual of Guard Duty," prepared by Lieut. L. W. V. Keannon, U. S. A., and published by authority of the War Department, U. S. A., is adopted for the government and instruction of the Connecticut National Guard, and will hereafter be the sole authority in matters pertaining to guard duty, to the exclusion of all publications heretofore adopted or issued. The Q. M. General will issue, upon approved requisition (which should be made immediately), to each company of Infantry National Guard, eight new pattern Springfield B. L. R. muskets, cal. 45, with Buffington sights, and to each Signal Corps two of the same rifle. These rifles are to be reserved for rifle shooting, and will be issued to the best shots and most reliable men. So much of par. V., G. O. No. 23, series of 1887, as forbids the use of the new pattern Springfield B. L. R. musket with Buffington sights for classification or qualification for the State decoration in rifle practice, under the Regulations C. N. G., 1884, is rescinded.

The officers of the 1st Regiment on April 3 renominated Col. Cone, Lieut.-Col. Thompson and Major Smith, who were recently discharged by Governor Bulkeley on account of polo complications. These nominations will be forwarded to the Governor and will probably be disapproved and another election ordered. Upon a second disapproval, should the line officers vote a second time as they have this, the commander-in-chief must appoint.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

ADJUT.-GEN. BURCHARD announces that the number of record or regular practice shots will hereafter be limited to 10 shots at each of the ranges 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and under conditions substantially laid down in the Small Arms Firing Regulations, 10 shots at 800 yards, and two skirmish runs of 20 shots each. Scores required for qualifications in the several classes are proportionately reduced. Companies not provided with local ranges will be expected to fire the full complement of record shots during the annual encampments. The regular practice season will commence on the 1st day of June and end on the 31st day of August. The first annual interstate rifle competition, under the management of the Military Rifle Association of the National Guard of the Northwest, will take place at the Wisconsin Rifle Range next September, between teams of ten men each, with four alternates, to be composed of bona fide members of the National Guard of the State they represent, and selected as the Adjutant-General of the State may determine. The competition will be between the several teams as units, although individual scores will be recorded and reported. The service Springfield rifle and original service ammunition only will be used, and the contest will be thus purely military in all its phases. Ten shots each will be fired at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, and 40 shots in two skirmish runs—all as prescribed in Blunt's Firing Regulations for Small Arms. The current season's record of scores made will determine the composition of the Wisconsin team for this competition.

VARIOUS.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Harding, 13th N. Y., on April 30, will give a dinner at his residence to the field and staff and non-com. staff of the 1st Provisional Battalion, N. Y., which Col. Harding had the honor of commanding in the Centennial parade.

The Legislature of the State of Mississippi decided not to allow any appropriation for the maintenance of the National Guard of that State. Consequently Adj.-Gen. William Henry is without salary and perquisite.

Free practice days at Creedmoor, L. I., for members of the 1st Brigade are announced for the following dates: April 28, 29, and 30, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 10.

Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., U. S. A., who was detailed Aug. 14, 1888, to report to Governor Hill for duty in connection with the National Guard of New York, has been ordered to join his battery (C), stationed at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y. The regiment will shortly move to California. Meanwhile the application of the lieutenant for "one month's leave" has been granted.

The 3d Battery, N. Y., Capt. H. S. Basquin, will hold a drill, review, and reception at their armory, Dean street, near Washington avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 30.

It is hoped by many riflemen of New York that the Department of Rifle Practice will see fit to allow the use of the Buffington sight on the Remington rifle. As it is good enough for use by the U. S. Army, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other States, the argument that New York should also have the advantage of the sight seems worth considering.

Co. E, 23d N. Y., Capt. N. B. Thurston, will hold a reception at the Central Turn Verein Hall, 67th street near 3d avenue, on Tuesday evening, April 30.

The several companies of the 9th N. Y. will parade for battalion drill as follows: Cos. A, H, K and B, April 14; Cos. E, D, I, C and F, April 15.

The 1st Regt., P. N. G., will parade in full dress uniform on Saturday afternoon, April 19, to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the regiment, and on the following Sunday afternoon, April 20, will attend divine service at St. Mark's Church, Locust street, above 16th, Philadelphia. On both occasions they will be accompanied by the drum corps and band and also the Veteran Corps.

Col. F. Kopper, 1st N. Y., we are pleased to note, is improving in health. Co. D, Capt. W. C. Clark, will give an entertainment at the armory on April 24. Capt. J. A. H. Drexel, of Co. F, it is said, will shortly resign. The company will lose a good officer. The armory site is still in an unsettled state, and seems likely to be for some time to come.

The passing of the bill by the New York State Assembly and Senate providing for a new armory for the 14th Regt., of Brooklyn, has naturally caused great joy in that command.

At New Castle, Del., on the evening of April 2, Co. H, 1st Inf., N. G. D., was rigidly inspected by Lieut. Geo. LeRoy Brown, 11th U. S. Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General of the State. The inspecting officer expressed himself highly pleased with the marked all-around improvement of the company since last inspection, and congratulated them upon the handsome appearance of their drill hall and armory.

Co. E, 18th Regt., of Pennsylvania, will hold a fair at their armory in Scranton, beginning April 15 and continuing for some days thereafter. The company in this connection also publish a paper entitled "Attention." On the first page is an excellent photograph of Col. Ezra H. Ripple, commandant of the 13th Regiment, with a complimentary article relating to him. In conclusion the article says: "Col. Ripple is a conscientious and painstaking commander, honorable, temperate, and a Christian; the soul of generosity. Although of kind disposition, he exacts strict military discipline."

line and moral habits from officers and men. He has associated with him on his staff, a corps of gentlemen who deem it an honor to serve under his orders. There is not an officer or man in the 13th who does not esteem and admire him, and who would not die fighting for the honor, the reputation, or the life of Col. Ezra H. Ripple."

It is now a fact that the Commander-in-Chief has disapproved the proceedings of the court in the case of Capt. A. W. Belknap, Co. B, 71st N. Y., on the ground that the findings were irregular, and the Board is dissolved. This is in accordance with the announcement in the JOURNAL made some months ago. It is not unlikely that a new court may be ordered. Gov. Hill has also acted on another important matter, viz., that of the election dispute in the 22d Regiment over lieutenant-colonel. The appeal of Capt. Hart, it is said, relative to polls not being open the full hour is sustained, and Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald has been directed to order a new election. Orders relative to both matters have already been issued.

The veterans of Co. G, 23d N. Y. (the Brooklyn City Guard), will hold their annual dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, on April 23. Among the members of the Veteran Corps of this company are Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Gen. John B. Woodward, Col. Robert B. Woodward, Major Frank Dodge, Col. Fred Mason, Col. C. L. Middleton, Capt. George W. Middleton and H. L. Crane, and other well known gentlemen.

On April 16, Co. B, 69th N. Y., Capt. Jas. Conlon, will participate in a dress parade and review with Co. K, 14th N. Y., Capt. J. K. Barlow, at the armory of the latter.

Some time ago, at the request of Col. Bancroft, 5th Inf., Mass. V. M., the majors of the regiment were authorized by Inspector-General Dalton to examine the financial condition and treasurer's books of the different companies in their respective battalions. The inspection has been made, and shows all the companies to be solvent, with an aggregate amount of cash on hand, including regimental headquarters, of \$2,322. The regiment is to be congratulated upon this showing, especially after the rumors of financial troubles in various companies which were circulated some time ago.—Boston Herald.

The non-commissioned officers' competitive drill, between the 47th and 14th N. Y. Regiments, will take place on Thursday, May 1, at the armory of the 47th. The judges who have been selected, it is said, are Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Col. J. H. Partridge, and Col. G. D. Scott. These four judges will select the fifth judge. The event promises to be one of great interest. The regiment will also, it is said, have a review by Gen. McLeer, which will be followed by dancing.

Co. B, 1st Regt. Inf., M. V. M., Massachusetts Guard, Capt. F. W. Dailinger, held their annual military ball and drill, complimentary to their associate members, at Union and Temple Halls, Main street, Cambridgeport, Wednesday evening, April 11. It was a most enjoyable affair, and many distinguished military guests were among those present.

Col. Wm. A. Boykin, in command of the 5th Maryland Regiment, has announced that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the feeding and quartering of the officers and men of the 5th while attending and participating in the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Richmond in May. The 1st Virginia has tendered to the Maryland regiment the use of its armory while in Richmond. The officers hope that the trip will be made with full rank. About 25,000 men, it is estimated, will be in line on May 29, and every Southern State will be represented by from one to four regiments. The 5th will leave Baltimore about 11 o'clock on the night of May 27, and will arrive in Richmond in time for breakfast on the following day. It will give a dress parade and drill in the city on the day of its arrival. Besides participating in the military parade on the 29th the regiment will take part in the memorial services the day following, and leave for home at 12 o'clock at night. The regiment will not go into camp this summer.

The games of Co. I, 69th N. Y., Capt. L. C. Quinn, held at the armory on Tuesday evening, April 8, drew a very large audience. The sports were exciting and the entries numerous. In fact there were too many events for the small accommodation in the armory. It was nearly 1:30 A. M. when the last event was decided. Dancing followed, and everything passed off pleasantly.

The open selling of beer and other liquor, as was done by a certain company in the 1st Brigade, N. Y., at an entertainment in the regimental armory this week, cannot be too severely condemned. The sign BAR was openly displayed by a room near the adjutant's office, which guided the thrifty, and beer was openly carried to different parts of the armory. The suggestion in the last report of Insp.-Gen. T. H. Barber, that "where the troops are within easy reach of the brigade commander, they should be constantly under his supervision, and frequently feel his authority in their armories," is apparently needed. Such an open violation of regulations should not be permissible, in the future at any rate.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Doughboy.—The white lining to the Infantry overcoat has been given an experimental trial, but we doubt very much as to its being adopted.

J. T.—There is one vacancy each in the 2d, 8th and 4th and two in the 10th regiments of cavalry. They will be filled by the coming graduates from the Military Academy.

E. H. asks: "Can a soldier re-enlist at the post where discharged for a company serving in another Department?" Ans.—Yes, if he secures the necessary authority from the A. G. O.

Adjutant, Williamsport, Pa.—You are correct. Par. 523, A. R., 1889, prescribes that "between reveille and retreat all officers that pass within saluting distance of a sentinel are honored with a present."

A Private asks: No. 1 at the guardhouse challenging the officer of the day, mounted, does the sentinel or the corporal of the guard dismount him? Ans.—The sentinel. See Par. 218, Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty.

Alexander and H. F. W.—138 Clinton St., Brooklyn, is in the 1st Ward, 4th Congressional District, New York, Hon. J. M. Clancy, M. C. Elisha Theall may graduate from Annapolis in 1890. The President will have an appointment at large to the Naval Academy to fill in June next.

T. D. N. asks how he can become a General Service Messenger. Ans.—Apply to the assistant adjutant generals at the several division and department headquarters, state your service, character, etc., and if there is a vacancy at some one of them, perhaps you may be selected. The position is a desirable one for a soldier or ex-soldier and vacancies do not often occur.

Young Soldier.—Applications for extension of furlough from a soldier on furlough should, as a rule, be made through the company commander, but in an urgent case there would be no impropriety in applying direct to the authority competent to grant the extension. A Department commander can grant furloughs for two months, a Division commander three months to soldiers of the line.

E. W. K., Catskill, N. Y., asks: In forming a battalion, "markers being established," does the right guide of the color company leave his company and run forward and establish the line for his company, or does he stay with the company? Some say the markers mark the line alone and some say the right guide also marks the line. Ans.—The right guide of the color company does not leave his company, nor mark the alignment. The color company is dressed on the markers. See Par. 373, Tactics.

W. S. A. asks where he can procure a copy of the "Revised Statutes of the United States" with supplement to date, and cost of same. Ans.—Messrs. Baker, Voorhis and Co., 66 Nassau St., N. Y., can supply the U. S. Revised Statutes, 24 ed., 1878, and supplement to 1881, the two volumes for \$8. There is no supplement beyond the one issued in 1881, but the subsequent legislation of Congress, including the resolutions, the proclamations of the President, the treaties, etc., are contained in the "U. S. Statutes at Large," Volumes 22, 23, 24 and 25 to 1889, inclusive. 4 large volumes for \$15.

W. H. F. J.—In reference to your score, published in the JOURNAL, last week, Correspondent's column, p. 608, we should like to know dimensions of objective employed? If target A, as described in par. 393, Small Arms Firing Regulations, was employed as the objective, we should further like to know if any specially reloaded ammunition was used, or were the cartridges exactly as originally made? Were the sights of the rifle exactly as issued, altered only as permitted by par. 631, S. A. F. R.? Finally, were the twenty shots consecutive ones? These interrogations are not to be construed as implying discredit of the scores. They are asked in order to ascertain whether all of the conditions were identical with those required in the infantry service, U. S. A.

M. McC., N. Y. City, writes: Having served my term of enlistment in the N. G., S. N. Y., I applied for re-enlistment, which the commandant of my company refused. I demanded his reasons. He refused to give any, adding I will give you an honorable discharge, to which I reluctantly agreed. During my time in the Service I performed more than 95 per cent. of duty, and was a non-commissioned officer four years. Have commandants of companies power to refuse a man re-enlistment without giving any reasons for the same? Ans.—Your honorable discharge severs your connection with the National Guard of the State. Under the Regulations, State of New York, enlistments are optional with the captain of a company; recruits are no longer elected by vote of the company. The captain is not bound to give a reason for declining to enlist or re-enlist any recruit in his company.

W. H.—Before the law was passed authorizing the appointment of additional 2d lieutenants, it was customary to assign star cadets for whom there were no vacancies in the Engineer Corps to the other arms, and afterwards transfer them to the Engineer Corps as vacancies occurred. Officers have been thus transferred four or five years after graduation. With additional assigned each year to the Engineer Corps, it is not probable that any transfers to the Engineer Corps will be made from the line of the Army, though it is within the power of the Secretary of War to make them.

Defend, N. Y. City, writes: Number one and two as skirmishers having assembled on the battalion, the colonel immediately commands No. 3 as skirmishers. Is this to be considered the first line or third line, and what lieutenants accompany it? Ans.—Par. 338, Tactics, says: "The battalion being in line, the colonel commands: Number one (two, three or four) as skirmishers." The assembling of numbers one and two, the first skirmish line, leaves the battalion as originally formed, so that the colonel designating number three of each set of fours to advance as skirmishers, they necessarily become the first line, and are accompanied by the first lieutenant and third sergeant of each odd company. The same paragraph of tactics says: "When more than one line is sent forward the lines are designated first, second and third, according to the order in which they are advanced."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A Washington despatch says: "There is much interest among the members of the Loyal Legion over a report from Boston that the names of Lowell and Whittier have been presented to the Massachusetts Commandery as members of the third class as having performed very valuable services in connection with the prosecution of the war. While the influence of the patriotic poetry of these distinguished men is fully appreciated the question asked here is, Why should not the noted political supporters of the war, the editors of the great local journals and the potential clergymen of all denominations be eligible as well as the great poets to membership in the Loyal Legion?"

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held April 2, the following candidates for membership were elected: 2d Lieut. Albert Lewis Woodworth, U. S. V.; Commander Colby Mitchell Chester, U. S. N.; 2d Lieut. John George Greenawalt, U. S. V.; Col. A. Carrington Matthews, U. S. V., and Bvt. Major Joseph Frye Wilson, U. S. V. Mr. Frederick Emmons Chapin, by inheritance, and Samuel Harrington Hason and Alexander Herbert Griffith, by succession.

The Minnesota Commandery, organized in 1885, has now a membership of almost 270 and is in a flourishing condition. Major G. Q. White, U. S. Army, the efficient Recorder, is a hard and zealous worker for the good of the order.

It is directed that at the ceremonies incident to the celebration in Philadelphia, April 15-16, the insignia shall be worn as prescribed in Art. xxii., sec. 1, Constitution, 1889.

At a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., read an interesting paper on the late Gen. Crook, which he closed by saying: "In all America no name can ever be more intimately connected with the westward way of our glowing star of empire, no name be held in higher reverence among the red men, or in deeper gratitude among the whites than that of George Crook."

Why should not the United States notes be known by the names of the statesmen and soldiers whose portraits are engraved on them? Why not call a one-dollar bill a Washington, two-dollar a Jefferson, five-dollar a Jackson, ten-dollar a Webster, and so on? If we wish to keep our great men in mind, there can be no easier way. And what a Marcy a one-thousand-dollar silver certificate would be to a poor man!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Swedish Government has asked Parliament for 868,000 kr., as first grant for a new ironclad, the total cost of which is calculated at 2,838,000 kr., or about £160,000. She is to be the same type as the Svea, only somewhat narrower and longer, with increase of power, so as to obtain a higher speed. Further, 496,000 kr., for the completion of the Göta, a similar ship, and 244,000 kr., for a new second class gunboat. Of the ten second class gunboats which were built in 1856-63, only five remain in serviceable state. The new gunboat is intended to be 20 ft. longer than the old ones, and armed with some three or four far-reaching and rapid-firing guns.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From an officer of the Italian Army, Captain Ottavio Cerroti, we receive a little volume translated and edited by him, entitled *Raccolta di Regolamenti Militari Esteri, Ispetta Norme Per Le Istruzioni Degli Ufficiali. Istruzione Per Tiro Al Bersaglio Con Manovra Di Distaccamenti Delle Varie Armi. Roma Forzani E. C., Tipografi Del Senato, 1889.* This is the first of a series of translations into the Italian language, of the military regulations of the different European armies, designed to give military students an idea of the progress of foreign armies. They are to be translated into English by an English gentleman now resident at Rome.

Messrs. Porter and Coates, Philadelphia, publish a volume of excellent verse, entitled *Gettysburg and Other Poems*, by Isaac R. Pennypacker. The title poem is the one delivered at the dedication of Pennsylvania monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg on September 12, 1889. Several other poems in the collection have been suggested by incidents of the war. All of them are excellent, and they are presented in the most dainty dress in this little volume of blue and gold.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co., London and New York, publish *The Brain of an Army: a Popular Account of the German General Staff*, by Spencer Wilkinson, author of *Citizen Soldier*. It is an endeavor to describe the German general staff and its relations to the military institutions from which it is inseparable. To illustrate the general staff at work in war, the campaign of 1866, rather than that of 1870 has been chosen, because it better exemplifies some of the relations between strategy and policy.

Every summer traveller and every student of local history owes thanks to W. H. H. Murray for his volume entitled *Lake Champlain Shores*, published by De Wolfe, Fiske and Co., Boston. Mr. Murray has a keen relish for out-door life and a happy faculty of interesting others in his observations of wood and field, of river and lake, and there is no region more inviting to such an observer than that here described. As among water-falls there is but one Niagara in the country, so among lakes there is but one Champlain. While it stands at present comparatively unoccupied, it nevertheless supplies for the purposes of recreation one of the most desirable pleasure resorts of the country.

"To the American soldier who, not bred to arms, but nurtured to independence, has achieved the proudest rank among the veterans of history," Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U.S.A., dedicates a series of volumes on *Great Captains*, to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston and New York. The first of these is entitled "*Alexander*," a history of the origin and growth of the art of war from the earliest times to the battle of Ipsus, B.C. 301, with a detailed account of the campaigns of the great Macedonian. Two hundred and thirty-seven charts, maps, plans of battles and tactical manoeuvres, cuts of armor, uniforms, siege devices, and portraits illustrate the work. Most of these have their origin in old architectural or ceramic decorations. The dress and arms of the soldiers are largely taken from Kretschmar-Rohdeback's *Trachten der Völker*, whose materials are copied from the

ruins and the relics of the ancient world. The basis of this history is the *Anabasis* of Alexander, by Arian of Nicomedia. But there is no existing commentary on the great Macedonian known to the author to be of acknowledged value, which has not been consulted. The facts, however, have been uniformly taken from or compared with the old authorities themselves. Adding much that is new in the way of comment and making use of charts and maps such as are found in the histories of our Civil War, Col. Dodge has succeeded in presenting us with what is practically a new history of campaigns from which soldiers continue to derive instruction as well as entertainment. The purpose of the author is to make his text so clear that with the aid of the charts accompanying it a single perusal of his account of Arbela, for example, will make its general features as plain as those of the battle of Gettysburg. The several chapters are connected by brief introductory statements presenting facts not directly connected with the history, but necessary to make clear the events associated with the career of Alexander. Colonel Dodge is a most conscientious and intelligent student of the art of war, and the works with which he occupies the leisure of his retirement are valuable additions to military literature.

The Gossip Printing Company of Mobile, Ala., publish a novel entitled *Juny, or Only One Girl's Story: A Romance of the Society Crust, Upper and Under*. By T. C. De Leon.

To those who took part in the War of the Rebellion, as well as to those who are interested in studying its results upon the fortunes of the South, we commend a volume by Henry M. Field, D. D., entitled *Bright Skies and Dark Shadows*, just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. It is an account of a journey through the South en route to and from Florida, and it is valuable as much for its philosophical observations as for its interesting description of persons and places associated with the great contest through which the South has secured its reparation and the country the guarantee of exemption from civil strife for generations to come. Dr. Field gives us many interesting reminiscences of the war, a description of what he saw along the track of Sherman's march and a very carefully written account of the battle of Franklin, containing many personal reminiscences of this famous contest, obtained through conversations with participants, including Gen. Schofield, who "planned so wisely and stood so firmly, while so many brave men died for their country, on that decisive day a quarter of a century ago." A number of maps and illustrations give additional interest to this most entertaining volume.

We are indebted to Gen. Anson G. McCook for Vol. XXVII., Part III., of the *Official Records of the Rebellion*, containing the correspondence, etc., concerning "operations in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Department of the East, June 3-Aug. 3, 1863—Gettysburg."

The March number of the *Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association* contains the continuation of the new cavalry drill regulations, and an article on Gen. W. S. Harney, with his portrait in the uniform of a captain. The other articles are: "With the Reserve Brigade," by Capt. M. Harris; "Cavalry Marching," by Capt. W. H. Beck; "Post Instruction," by Lieut. W. H. Smith; "Reflection on the

Present Condition of the Russian Cavalry," translated by Lieut. John P. Wiser; "How a Russian Officer Rode to the Exposition," "Squadron Exercises," the fourteenth of the letters on cavalry, by Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe Ingelfinger, translated by Col. R. P. Hughes, and Editorial Notes.

HO CONGRESS LEGISLATES.

REPRESENTATIVE AMOS J. CUMMINGS, of New York, sends to the *Sun*, with which he is connected, an interesting account of the methods of legislation at Washington. He shows how easy it is to get a bill introduced into Congress and how difficult it is to get it through, out at the other end and on its way to the White House for the signature of the President. Even after it has run the gauntlet of the committee, travelled its tedious way from the foot to the head of the calendar and finally come up for final action, it may pass one House and not go through the other. It may be amended in the Senate after passing the House, and may be referred to a Committee of Conference. The Committee of Conference may fail to agree. If they do agree their report may not be taken up. When a Representative is importuned by a constituent to introduce a bill and to keep an eye on it, he usually assents. Occasionally he will get a bill from the friend of a friend who will urge him to favor a friend of the friend of the first friend. Friendship, in such cases, reaches as remote degrees as Scotch cousinship. If the Representative is at all conspicuous and good natured, he will have his hands full. All bills are printed and a member is entitled to five copies of each. If he wants more he will have to skirmish for them. A \$5 note will secure an excellent skirmisher.

But even if a bill is reported to the House, it is by no means out of the woods. Under the new rules it goes upon the calendar in the order in which it is reported. After the unfinished business each day has been disposed of comes what is known as the morning hour. This belongs to the committee in turn. Each committee has it for two days in succession. The chairman of the committee or the committee itself selects the bills it desires to bring before the House. Usually each member of the committee has a bill in which he takes a personal interest, either on account of some friends or some constituent. Such bills, of course, will get precedence in consideration. At the end of its two morning hours the committee is again shut off and drops to the bottom of the list.

The number of private bills is so much greater than public bills that Friday in each week is also set apart for the consideration of private business, unless otherwise determined by the House. The House does frequently determine otherwise. There is no certainty that any particular Friday will be occupied with the consideration of private business. Another thing that militates against the consideration of a bill is the fact that unfinished business may eat up the whole day. Special orders setting apart certain days for certain measures may destroy the morning hour and upset all calculations.

There is another chance for the bill. On the first and third Mondays of each month the Speaker can entertain a motion to suspend the rules. Preference is given on the first Monday to individuals and on the third Monday to committees. Thus on the first Monday an individual Representative, if he can se-

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GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., March 24th, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of Fuel, Forage and Straw as may be required in Division of the Atlantic during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1890, will be received here and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Madia Barracks, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Newport Barracks, Ky.; and New Post near Newport, Ky., until 12 o'clock noon, eastern time, on WEDNESDAY, April 2nd, 1890, and then opened. Preference will be given to article of domestic production, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions, the duty thereon) being equal. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office, or to Quartermasters at posts named above. CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

cure recognition from the Speaker, can move to take up a bill for consideration. This, however, must be done by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. If he secures this vote, debate upon the bill will be limited to 40 minutes. It then requires a two-third vote to pass it.

On the third Monday of each month a bill may be taken up at the request of the committee reporting it under the same provisions. As there are probably hundreds of bills in the same committee struggling for the privilege, the chance for the consideration of any particular bill is proportionately small. Once before the House, a bill carrying appropriations is exposed to many unexpected dangers. Economic cranks assail it without regard to its merits and shrewd parliamentarians stab it remorselessly if it gives rise to debate. Time in the House is of the utmost value, and well-seasoned legislators always have little pet claims of their own that they are anxious to shove to the front.

An honest citizen of the United States who has an honest claim against the Government, however small, requires a large stock of patience. In 99 cases out of 100 he will see his grave before he gets his money. The French spoliation claims arose nearly a hundred years ago. They are still unsettled, but the descendants of the original claimants are still pressing them with unexampled patience and perseverance. They reached high-water mark in the last Congress. They may do better in this Congress, but the chances are that they will find that patience is its own reward.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be suffering with chronic rheumatism, which has caused a contraction of the muscles of the leg.

BOULANGER is still a resident of the Island of Jersey and had a grand breakfast tendered him, April 4, by a delegation of the Boulanger Committee from France.

The Emperor of Germany is said to be going to appoint a Court of Honor to deal with quarrels between officers in the army. A duel will only be permitted to be fought for a blow or an insult to a lady relative or fiancée where the offender refuses to apologize.

The new Italian vessel *Fieramosca*, a torpedo-ram, designed by Captain Vigna, has a displacement of 3,745 tons, twin screws, and engines of 7,500 H. P. The Government stipulated with the contractors for a speed of 17 knots, but on her trial trip the *Fieramosca* without difficulty obtained a record of 18.6 knots. Signor Molli, known as the author of "L'Italia in Mare," says this is the first time that in Italy higher speed has been obtained than was bar-

gained for, a circumstance, he remarks, not particularly common even in other countries. The *Fieramosca* is 290 ft. long, and 43 ft. beam. She carries two 25-ton guns—one forward, the other aft—six 6-in. guns, quick-firing and machine guns wherever there is room to put one, and six torpedo-tubes. She cost \$762,805, and stows 500 tons of coal in her bunkers. Her comparative smallness, her handiness, her manageable guns, which are capable of sending a projectile of 448 lb. through 26 in. of solid iron, which is more than the monster guns of the *Dulito* can do, make her a most formidable fighting ship.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

On weary nights when sleep hath flown afar,
Into my curtained room there shines a star;
A tender orb that makes my darkness light,
And soothes the wakeful watches of my night.

A star unknown to science, 'tis I wot,
And if it hath a name, I know it not;
Unto mine eyes its glitter seems true gold,
But there be stars malign, I have been told.

'Tis not a blazing sun, but dim and far
It bath the gentle radiance of a star;
Brought down to earthly uses, would it prove
A base and common-will o' the wisps of love?

It comforts me, this vagrant orb of light,
Its tender pulsings cheer my darkest night;
Full well I know, 'tis faint and high and far,
But—take your marsh lights—leave to me my star.
ON THE PARAPET, March 31, 1890.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOW and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of April 1:

T. Nordenfeli, Westminster, England, mounting for field artillery.

A. G. Donnelly, New York, N. Y., marine electric light.

J. W. Carver, Pawlet, Vt., gun sight and means for loading and capping cartridges.

W. Anderson, Westminster, England, recoil check for heavy ordnance.

G. Mills, U. S. Army, mechanism for utilizing tide power.

A. Shone, East St. Louis, Ill., double hulled vessel.

J. A. C. de Latouche, Paris, France, utilization of fluids in checking recoil in ordnance, etc.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.
A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living

parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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BIRTHS.

MURRAY.—At Short Hills, N. J., April 8, a daughter to Mrs. Murray, wife of Mr. David Murray and daughter of Rear-Admiral Gillis, U. S. N.

MARRIED.

ELLIS—LAUDERDALE.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, West Philadelphia, April 7, Lieut. WILNOT E. ELLIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, to Miss SEDDIE CLARK LAUDERDALE, daughter of Mr. Willis E. Lauderdale, of that city.

WILSON—NEWMOMB.—At Washington, D. C., April 8, Mr. FRANCIS A. WILSON to Miss ELEANOR WEST NEWMOMB, daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, U. S. N.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At San Diego, Cal., April 3, Mr. M. R. ALEXANDER, brother of Lieutenant W. L. Alexander, 4th U. S. Artillery.

ENTWISTLE.—At Paterson, N. J., April 5, FANNY ENTWISTLE, widow of Thomas C. Entwistle and mother of Chief Engineer James Entwistle, U. S. N., aged 81 years and 7 months.

HUNT.—At Walnut Grove, Arizona, March 29, JAMES C. HUNT, formerly Captain 1st U. S. Cavalry and Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. A.

RICE.—At Vancouver Barracks, Washington, April 7, Mrs. NANNIE K. RICE, widow of the late Lieut. Wm. F. Rice, 23d U. S. Inf.

STRONG.—At Memphis, Tenn., March 29, SAMUEL F. STRONG, father of Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th U. S. Artillery.

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BRYANT SCHOOL,

ROSLYN, L. I., Mar. 28, '90.

DEAR PAPA: A pleasant walk yesterday along the shore brought us to the Starch Works. We were invited guests, so were given a guide. Ships full of corn were lying at the dock. A grain elevator ran down from the top of the works and took up the corn. It first goes through a process making it look like milk, runs into a large wooden vat, is boiled down by steam, and cooled in molds a foot square, 5 feet deep. Coming out in a solid piece, it is cut into one foot cubes, laid on shelves on an endless belt and carried to the next floor where a man wheels these into a large room or oven at 135°, to stay 30 days. We went into the oven; it is very hot. When they come out the sides are brown. They are now scraped, crushed, sifted, and put in boxes for sale. Cornstarch for puddings is pulverized in a machine and comes out into paper boxes made by Duryea, when it is ready for market. He makes glucose also.

In the sirup state it is sweet; in the sugar form it is bitter. Washing starch, starch for table use, and glucose are all made from corn. Then we went to the soap works. Tallows is bought from Jews in horseheads of 1,000 lbs., melted, mixed with alkali, boiled in vats holding 80,000 lbs., and cooled in molds. It comes out in blocks a foot thick, 3 ft. high, 6 ft. long, almost as hard as stone, weighing 600 lbs. It is now cut into pieces by piano wire, evaporated like the starch, refined, perfumed, and put up in many forms to sell. They make soap for Low, in England, which is sold there as English soap and comes back here as Low's soap. I have seen it in London. We saw the perfume room, where they have attar of roses worth \$1 a drop. The perfumes are in tightly corked bottles, look like water, and are very sweet. Starch and soap from this factory go all over the world. We came back tired, but with many new and interesting facts about manufacturing.

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New York, March 21, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, April 11, 1890, and then opened, for the repair of the steamers "Chester A. Arthur" and "Ordnance." Specifications, blanks, proposals, &c., will be furnished at this office. Proposals may be made for the entire work, or for the work called for by the boiler and engine specification, or for the carpenter and joiner specification, or for the painters specification, separately, for either or both vessels. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Repair of steamer Chester A. Arthur" or "Ordnance," and addressed to R. N. BATCHELDER, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army.

Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., March 23, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon, Saturday, April 26, 1890, for the construction of a gymnasium building. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office, or at the office of Mr. R. M. Hunt, Architect, Tribune Building, New York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., March 23, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock, M., April 17th, 1890, and then opened for furnishing at this Depot the Quartermaster's Stores such as Stationery, Gait, Iron Barrels, Coal Baskets, Sheet Iron, Solder, Brushes, Horse Shoes, Nails, &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office. Bids for delivery at other points will also be entertained. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores to be opened April 17th, 1890," and addressed to R. N. BATCHELDER, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City, March 15th, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock, M., April 17th, 1890, and then opened for furnishing at this Depot the Quartermaster's Stores such as Stationery, Gait, Iron Barrels, Coal Baskets, Sheet Iron, Solder, Brushes, Horse Shoes, Nails, &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office. Bids for delivery at other points will also be entertained. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. All information furnished upon application here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw," for "Fuel," for "Forage and Straw," at West Point, New York, and addressed to the undersigned, CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

West Point, N. Y., March 18th, 1890. Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 19th, 1890, and then opened, for furnishing such Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required here during fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1890. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal. All information furnished upon application here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," for "Forage and Straw," at West Point, New York, and addressed to the undersigned, CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

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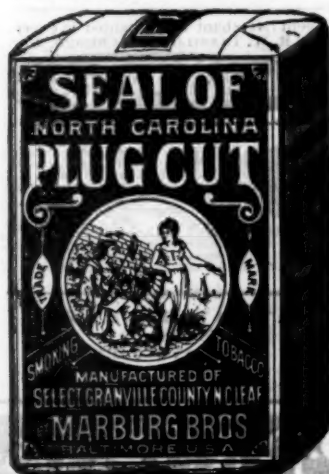
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